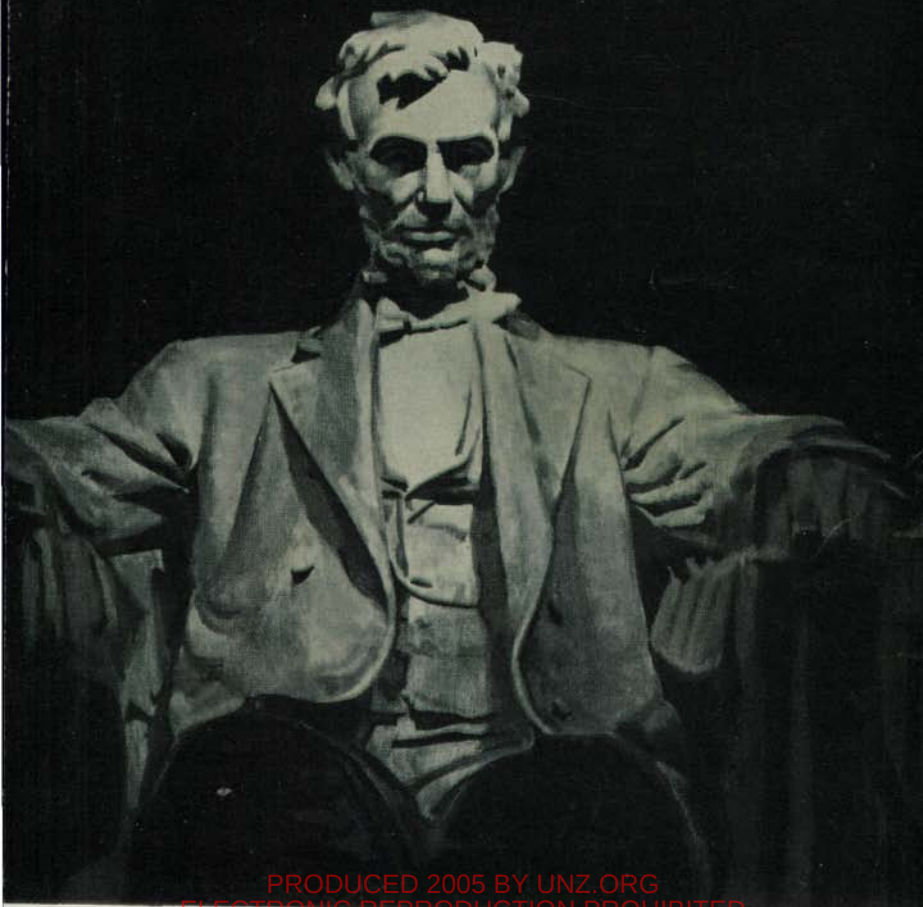


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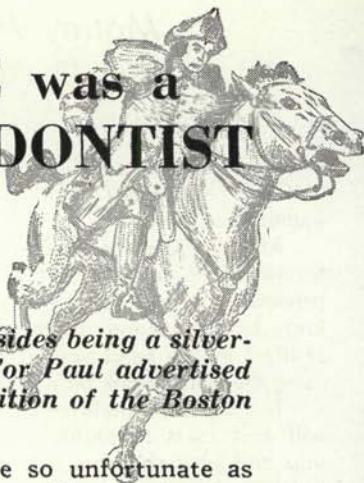
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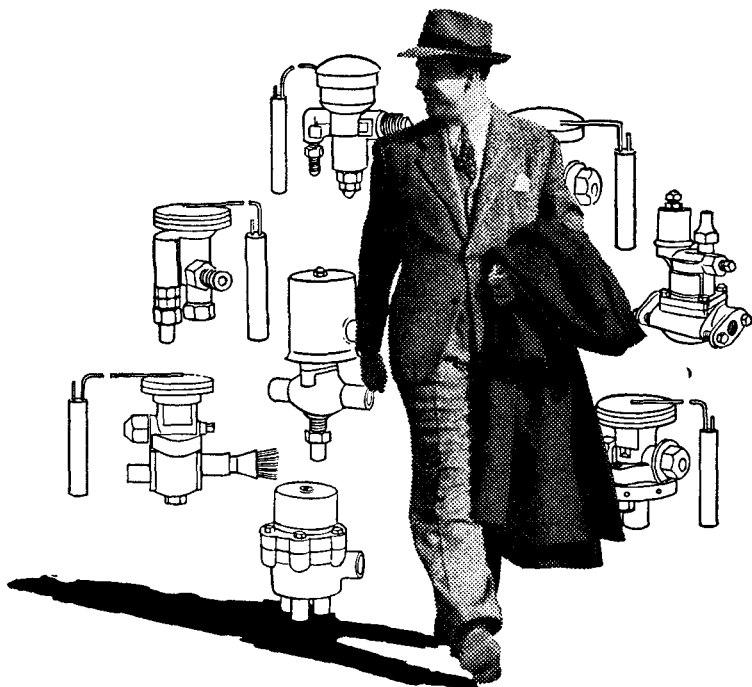
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BERLIN

EUROPE'S HOT SPOT

BY EUGENE W. CASTLE

A city where World War III could start overnight

RECENTLY, Berlin returned to the headlines. Ten years ago, by the miracle of the airlift, the United States turned back Russia's attempted blockade of West Berlin. Moscow has been smarting over this failure ever since. Khrushchev, with his "Americans, get out!" has hurled the whole Berlin issue back into the cockpit of dangerous controversy. In the November 10th broadcast, Khrushchev proclaims a renewal of the Soviet attempt to cut off Allied access to Berlin. He is playing with the fuse that might touch off World War III.

Khrushchev's objective is twofold: To force recognition by the West of Moscow's puppet East German regime and to make West Berlin untenable for the United States, Britain, France and two million happy and prosperous West Berliners.

Admitting that the present ma-

neuverings may be only another of Russia's Cold War probings, the fact remains that the present Berlin situation could provide the ingredients of disaster.

It is distressing that most Americans, possibly confronted with a new showdown in the divided city, are in a state of almost abysmal ignorance about Berlin.

What is the truth about Berlin?

Recently I returned from a tour of study of Germany and Berlin. It was an offbeat trip. Carefully avoiding the usual American tourist contacts of cheery interviews with official American spokesmen, I mingled with the German people themselves. I interviewed industrialists, bankers, newspapermen, hall porters, waiters, taxi-drivers and other natural reflectors of the prevailing German mood. I came away with a picture of Berlin strikingly different from the one in the American

mind. Seeing Berlin through this lens, certain facts emerge with stabbing sharpness.

The first is that Russia is in real trouble in Germany. Her failure in East Berlin has been glaring and unrelieved. After 13 years, her East Berlin show window lags so far behind Free Berlin that the Communists themselves are beginning to face this gray fact.

The contrast between the "two Berlins" strikes the visitor symbolically before he sets foot in the city. It is particularly obvious if he enters Berlin by night flight.

AS THE AIRLINER from Hamburg or Frankfurt begins to descend, the visitor sees spread out before him a vast stretch of bright and twinkling lights. This is West Berlin. But just before he comes down at the giant Tempelhof air port in the American sector, the pilot swings the plane around to get into position for the landing. The passenger momentarily sees before him a great dark area with only a few floodlighted buildings. He is now looking at East Berlin. The floodlighted buildings are the official structures which shelter the Communist rulers. All around them is dimness. The line of demarcation between the two worlds—theirs and ours—could not be sharper. The dazzling lights of West Berlin are the mirror of its roaring prosperity.

As one walks down the Kurfur-

stendam, West Berlin's combined Broadway and Fifth Avenue, his eyes take in a scene of brilliant color which seems to stretch out endlessly. On the Kurfurstendam are the great hotels, the shops, the theaters, outdoor cafes, and amusement places of the metropolis. They are filled to overflowing. This is one reason why East Germany is being drained of its population at the rate of 500 escapees per day. One and a half million refugees from Communist Germany have poured into West Berlin during the last 12 months. They are in flight from the hunger of East Germany to the plenty of West Germany. They are a living demonstration to the whole German nation of the abject failure of Communism in its sector. And, while they escape, Khrushchev slow-burns.

In Berlin, like most of the world, we are blamed for everything and expected to pay for everything. A striking example of this is our never ending radio propaganda campaign RIAS (operated by USIA) and Radio Free Europe, once effective before the fall of the freedom fighters of Budapest, and now directed to the listeners of Berlin and satellite peoples.

Many Berliners informed me that this radio crusade actually stimulates the unemployment problem which plagues West Berlin. It is claimed the "Yankee radio" is directly responsible for most of the 500 refugees who daily desert the de-

spondent life in Soviet "paradise" for what our radio surports to be the carefree life of West Berlin.

EMBARRASSING as this situation is to the Soviets, its political significance is even deadlier. Berlin is an enclave of Western ideas and demonstrated economic superiority thrust one hundred miles inside the Iron Curtain area. It belies all the propaganda by which Communism hoped to win the German people. Berliners were horribly handicapped by the fatal decisions of our own 1945 military and diplomatic leaders who neglected to secure a corridor to West Germany which would have assured Berlin's independence. But despite our grave mistakes of yesteryear, Berliners have gone ahead in the Western sector with a fabulous job of rebuilding and recovery. Moscow knows uneasily that it must put out this Western light in the heart of East Germany or possibly risk the loss of its whole German position. Khrushchev's latest tirade indicates that the Russians are deeply disturbed about their deteriorating position here.

If West Berlin has staged a fantastic recovery, we can attribute it to just two things. First was the generous inflow of American foreign aid millions during the critical years immediately after the war.

Secondly, West Berlin's recovery has been accomplished against a backdrop of hard and unflagging

work by the German people—work which would frighten our "beat generation" Americans. I was struck throughout my visit, by the tingling, almost infectious spirit of industry in West Berlin and indeed throughout West Germany. A sight which became familiar was the vast throngs of workers who choked all main thoroughfares at 7 A.M. and again at 7 P.M. as they poured into and out of the offices, workshops and factories. West Germans are inured to a 12-hour day. Everybody works and everybody works at a breakneck pace. I could not help contrasting this terrific drive of the postwar German people—a drive which is apparent at every economic level—with the slackness of so many of our own seven hour a day wage earners, entangled in their featherbed rules. If ever a people has lifted itself by its own economic bootstraps, the Germans are the ones.

The thought does not down, how long can softening Welfare-State America, even with its present advanced technological headstart, keep pace with a Germany whose people are now producing at this terrific human pace?

In sharp contrast with throbbing West Berlin is the listlessness of East Berlin. If the eastern sector is Communism's show window in central Europe, it is certainly a miserable advertisement for the Soviets. The first impression of East Berlin which strikes the visitor is that of

an animated graveyard. The war has been over 13 years, but the bombed-out, skeleton-like historic buildings and monuments of the German reich, most of which were in the Eastern Sector are still standing in ruins. Communism has not yet produced the initiative to rebuild.

Where Communist initiative is wearisomely obvious is the sloganeering. East Berlin is one vast billboard of Communist signs and posters. Every main street, every kiosk, every public building is plastered with signs in red letters against green or black backgrounds extolling the virtues of Communism and Russia. These placards are alternated with posters deriding the West and particularly the United States. "Yanks go home from Lebanon!", "Salute to our Communist Chinese Allies", "Soviet Strength will bring peace to all", were some of the slogans that greeted me everywhere when I visited East Berlin. One gets the impression that while West Germany works, and prospers, East Germany preaches and exhorts.

IT WOULD BE pleasing to record that in this city of contrasts the role of the Americans was constructive. Unfortunately, in the view of some Germans, many Americans are a discord and not a stimulant. Too many official Americans, like the Russians, conceive their duty to be primarily to preach.

We note this dismal fact in the overblown American preoccupation with "Culture." The major American official industry in West Germany appears to be the United States Information Agency, our \$120,000,000 a year propaganda bureaucracy. The earnest USIA type exemplifies the whole American establishment in West Germany. It is an unimpressive cocksure type, not long out of the ivy league colleges, who has absorbed all of the academic jargon of "one worldism." It is a type which looks disdainfully upon all Americans who venture to suggest that our mission in West Germany is to gain the confidence and respect of the Germans not to Americanize them.

The German citizen, at whom this "cultural" effort is directed looks with a contemptuous eye upon this whole performance.

"Berliners should be the most cultured people in the world," one amused lecturer on a sight-seeing bus told the passengers. "They are continually exposed to culture with daily regularity from the Americans, the Russians, the British and the French."

"Culture" with irritating propagandic undertones flows to the 2,200,000 West Berliners in an unending jet seven days a week on a round-the-clock schedule. And the most pretentious of these cultural establishments is the American. Everything in "Amerika House," is on a colossal scale. The oversized

library has become a giant reading room for the Berliners who have long ceased to remember its sponsor. As a propaganda asset to America its usefulness is almost nil.

IN CONTRAST to USIA ostentation, the British maintain a modest library on two floors of a modern building. Everything connected with it from the sign over its entrance which proclaims "British Center" is unmistakably British.

The French with their Maison France, located in the heart of the city, have actually placed their cultural offerings on a pay-as-you-go basis. In their combination bookstore, travel agency, cinema, Air France ticket office, souvenir store, bar and restaurant, nothing is for free. Everything is for sale and the Berliners like it and willingly pay for it.

"We have French culture here," the manager of the restaurant told me with a twinkle in his eye, "and the cuisine too. The rich Berliners have a much higher regard for us when we sell it than if we give it to them. Besides, France cannot afford to give away its products and services."

The busy Berliner, exposed to all this competitive indoctrination, simply shrugs his shoulders and goes on with his business. As one business man told me "A little more than a decade ago, we had a full dose of German KULTUR which brought about our downfall and

ruin that is still a nightmare to those of us who survived and we want no more of it."

The pity of it is that all this heavy-handed and costly propaganda on the part of Americans is wholly unnecessary in the present atmosphere of Berlin. The Russians are our best propagandists. Their stark failure in East Berlin speaks more convincingly to the Germans of the free world's superiority over Communism than any words and promotion schemes we can devise. When our "cultural ambassadors" superimpose upon this object lesson a shrill and confusing preachment of Americanism the Germans are understandably bemused.

They feel that the United States must be very unsure of itself if it finds it necessary to engage in so much self-defense. Why not let the facts, which are so obvious in Germany, speak for themselves? Why beat the Germans over the head by iterating and reiterating the propagandic barrage of American "culture."

A Berlin banker told me: "You Americans should stop trying to create peace by propaganda. You can't change the Russians; they are hardened in their Communist ways, by 40 years of brainwashing. And assuredly you don't need to change the Germans. They have East Berlin and its squalor constantly before their eyes to speak to them more persuasively than all

your words. All you succeed in doing with all your pleadings is to implant the suspicion in the German mind that the West is weaker than it seems and is afraid of the Russians. Since this is the effect of your propaganda, it would be better that you shouldn't sound off at all."

THERE IS ANOTHER unhappy note in the talk that you hear among the Berlin population about the United States. Many Germans are skeptical about American wholeheartedness in the fight against Communism. Some are suspicious that if they take us at our word, the "soft-on-the-Soviets" clique that presently dominates the State Department or some future American administration may expediently make a deal with Moscow at the expense of the Germans. It happened at Potsdam; the Germans fear that it may happen again.

The apprehension was expressed to me by an outspoken bus driver whom I engaged in conversation:

"You warn us Germans to beware of Communists in this country," he reminded me, "but after we have protected ourselves from our domestic Communists you give passports to American Communists to come here and travel freely with their pro-Russian talk. No American tourist has been able to explain to me why you do this."

With thoughts in my mind of our own Supreme Court decision in

the passport case I confessed that I was unable to explain it myself.

An even more unanswerable statement was expressed to me by a German one-time college professor, now destitute, and reduced to a postcard vendor. He accosted me at the colossal Soviet Victory Monument in East Berlin.

"We wouldn't have been in this fix if you Americans had asserted yourself after the war," he told me bitterly. "Your men, your might and your money won the war. Why did you lose the peace here in Berlin? Why did you permit Soviet occupation of Berlin when you could have taken the city ahead of them if your armies hadn't been ordered to halt. And how do you explain Eisenhower's receiving the Order of the Red Star?"

I was forced to admit that I could not answer his disturbing questions.

This lurking distrust of America's persistence in its anti-Communist course complicates the task of American goodwill purveyors in Berlin. It results in a cynical attitude on the part of many Berliners. It causes them to blame us for many of their adversities while withholding gratitude for the concrete things we have done for their benefit since we won the war on the battlefield and lost the peace in Berlin.

It is one of the reasons why Americans are welcome in many German circles only as check-book openers instead of trusted friends.

Despite these unfavorable factors, as of this writing, the United States, if it firmly opposes Soviet threats and bluster, is likely to remain ahead in the Berlin situation. It is Russia which is losing. No one knows this more painfully than Khrushchev himself. After 13 years of unceasing effort, Russia has lost the battle for the Berlin mind. The example of Russian failure in East Berlin is having a growing and depressing effect even upon the Communists themselves especially in the slave states of East Germany and Poland.

The danger to the West is that Khrushchev, in a reckless effort to restore morale to the sagging East German Communists, may embark on a provocative adventure in West Berlin which could imperil world peace.

"THE WAR ended in Berlin in 1945," one thoughtful West Berliner told me. "It might start here again when World War III ignites." There is just enough truth in this dire prediction to explain why Berlin today is the hottest spot in the deteriorating Cold War.

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The Cover

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FUSION: MAN'S ULTIMATE VENTURE

Will the West be first to produce unlimited energy?

by Zygmunt Litynski

THREE MAJOR TEAMS of top world physicists—American, British and Russian—are working against time on the construction of three machines which, they firmly believe, will open unprecedented vistas to mankind. The name of our device is *Stellarator*; that of the British, *Zeta Mark II*; the Russians named theirs *Ogra*.

The three machines are based on very similar theoretical principles, and all three aim at the same result: to bring closer the day when man will extract and control unlimited energy for all the ages to come *from the water of the seas*.

Outwardly, there is no competition between the three teams. Last summer all secrecy on their work was officially lifted by the three governments. There was all sweetness and light between the American, British and Russian thermonuclear scientists when they met in September at the Geneva International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. We and the British exhibited working models of the

Stellarator and the *Zeta*, and the Russians produced a profusion of photographs and plans of their *Ogra*, as well as a wealth of technical data.

In fact, each tells the other with complete frankness everything he already knows or anyway is bound to find out. The rest is kept more secret than the mobilization plans. Too much is at stake. He who will first acquire the knowledge of how to produce unlimited energy will not need to fight for world supremacy. He will have it.

Three men who know far better than anybody else where science stands in the field of thermonuclear fusion are an absent-minded and good-humored Washingtonian, Arthur Edward Ruark; a monocled English peer, Sir George P. Thomson; and Russia's Igor Kurchatov, who combines a village school-teacher's appearance with a millionaire's tastes. Ruark heads our Atomic Energy Commission's *Project Sherwood*, and thus controls our thermonuclear laboratory

ries at Los Alamos, Livermore, Princeton, Oak Ridge and the NY Institute of Mathematical Science. Sir George masterminds the British Atomic Energy Research Establishment. Academician Kurchatov is director of the top secret Soviet Atomic Energy Institute.

THERE ARE TWO others to be watched—Germany's Dr. Biermann from the Max Planck Institute in Munich, and Japan's Minoru Okada from the Osaka University. For it is the individual's know how and not the country's economic wealth that may decide who will first produce controlled thermonuclear fusion. While investments of many hundreds of millions of dollars are necessary to manufacture an H-bomb, a few inches of glass tubing can become the prototype of a nuclear fusion plant. The *Sceptre III*, a British apparatus which is still considered to be one of the more promising in the field, cost a private firm a mere \$28,000.

It is a striking fact that even these top thermonuclear specialists cannot explain this mysterious energy which they are trying to harness for humanity's better or worse. It is not electricity, and it is incomparably more powerful. They call it "mesonic force" without being too sure what a meson is. They have evidence that it is the force which keeps the universe together. But they are using equations for which,

often, there is no proof. They are running machines that sometimes function contrary to the theories upon which they were built. They are working on the limit of knowledge.

That this mysterious force, dormant in each drop of water and unsuspected through all the centuries, is something more than a mathematician's formula was spectacularly demonstrated by the nuclear bomb explosions. The obvious question arises: why cannot we simply apply the bomb principle to some use more sensible than blasting enormous holes? The answer is that the bombs did not solve the problem.

An ordinary A-bomb, just as the reactor in an atomic power plant, extracts rather uneconomically a relatively insignificant amount of nuclear energy by splitting some of our heaviest elements, of which there is on earth only a very limited supply. If atomic energy were to replace all the power the world uses at present, no uranium or thorium would be left within 150 years. Moreover, we would have to pay more for our electric bills than we are paying now.

It is true that the H-bomb, a thousand times more powerful than the A-bomb, releases energy by fusing the lightest elements, available in nature in inexhaustible quantities. Unfortunately, it does this only by triggering off the fusion process with an ordinary A-

bomb which forms its essential "secret" mechanism. And while there is no limit to the reduction of the H-bomb's fusion power, even down to a gentle pop perfect for pushing the wheel of a generator, the built-in A-bomb, if it is to work, has to be of quite appreciable size.

This explains why no factories will be run on H-bombs, the tiniest of which has to include an A-bomb sufficiently powerful to vaporize the generator along with a good part of the city where it imprudently would be located. A new approach had to be found, and this called for much more understanding of the disconcerting nuclear magic.

OURS IS A HYDROGEN universe, with only a ten per cent admixture of all the other elements, many of which form the familiar stuff which our earth and our bodies are made of. Moreover, all these other elements are themselves built from hydrogen fused in various quantities. If hydrogen is eternal, then the act of creation was the miracle of fusing some hydrogen nuclei.

Of all the existing elements hydrogen is the lightest, with helium following it second on the list. An atom of hydrogen consists of a single proton which is a positively charged nucleon protected by a pulsating shell of that inconceivably great force we call nuclear energy without being certain what these

words mean. A second, much smaller particle, the negatively charged electron, circles about the proton with such a speed that it acts as an additional protective shield.

The essential condition of duplicating the act of creation is to bring together two or more nucleons within a common shell of nuclear energy. As the elements differ between themselves mainly by the number of held-together nucleons, by "beating up" hydrogen we can, in theory at least, create anything we please, helium or gold, iron or platinum, or even brand new varieties of matter which never existed in the universe. In practice we soon discover that this is not at all easy.

For, the hydrogen atom, the primary building block of ourselves and our environment with all its stars and galaxies, was not meant to fuse. To the contrary, its whole structure indicates that its only sense of being is to stay forever what it is.

The negative electron is there to push away by electric repulsion any approaching similar atom; and if the electron shield is broken, two colliding protons still fly apart like two billiard balls, repelled by their electric positive charges; and even if those are overcome, the formidable shell of nuclear energy remains to prevent any contact.

With no other forces acting, the universe would soon dissipate into an enormous and enormously mo-

notonous cloud of isolated hydrogen atoms. **The miracle of creation was a flagrant violation of the primordial hydrogen laws.**

Violence is the daily routine of today's thermonuclear scientists. Their *Stellarators*, *Zetas* and *Ogras* are torture machines, built to force hydrogen to fuse into helium. It is not that helium would be needed, but because at the supreme instant of fusion—when all the barriers are shattered, and the two shells merge into a single one—a part of the nuclear force becomes unnecessary to nature, and is released in space. This by-product of nuclear synthesis of helium is the devastating power of the H-bombs. **If captured and controlled in the thermonuclear machine, it will give humanity all the energy needed for hundreds of millions of years.**

There is strong evidence that controlled thermonuclear fusion already has been achieved. Present experiments are conducted not on ordinary hydrogen but on two of its variants, which—in addition to the single proton—contain within their shells also one or two neutral nucleons called neutrons. When fusion occurs, one of these neutrons is ejected out of the fusing shell. Streams of neutrons were actually observed during high temperature thermonuclear experiments in this country, in Great Britain, Russia and Japan. Only conclusive proof is lacking as to whether they really were the effect of controlled proc-

esses, or perhaps of random collisions of particles wildly projected against the walls of the vessel.

THIS CONCLUSIVE proof of whether we are on the right or wrong path—in pursuing what may become man's ultimate venture—should come within the next few months, perhaps next few weeks. Though Ruark's team has, it seems, more theoretical knowledge than any other group in the world, the answer will come probably from England's Thomson. Some scientists suspect that the soft-spoken gentleman, whose hobby became ionized deuterium, already knows the truth, and does not talk only because it lies in venerable British traditions not to speak up until one cannot help doing so. Anyway, Thomson's rebuilt *Zeta* should by now work with temperatures well above ten million centigrades, which means in the region where "good neutron statistics" begin.

But, even if we learn tomorrow that controlled thermonuclear fusion has been definitely accomplished, this will not mean that we shall soon drive our family car 30 million miles on one gallon of tap water. The present *Stellarators*, *Zetas* and *Ogras*, promising as they are, are very far from being a businessman's dream, as they have to be fed with many hundreds of billions of energy-units in order to produce a single unit in return.

If the technological principles

prove sound, however, at temperatures of 100 million degrees the break-even point will be reached. And this will be followed by the final stage, when the power-in to power-out ratio will show a net gain of hundreds of billions of units for each single unit spent.

When will this come?

Pressed with questions, Ruark vaguely mentions a date 50 years from now. More optimistic, Thomson is believed to hope that the problem may be solved in 15 years, perhaps earlier. Kurchatov is non-committal, of course, but it may be useful to quote from a disquieting speech delivered almost three years ago by another well informed Russian. At the 20th Communist Congress in Moscow M. G. Pervukhin said:

"I believe that the Soviet scien-

tists will know how to cope with the thermonuclear problem, and that certainly the problem will be solved. This will be a magnificent victory for science. The basis will be created for the production of unlimited energy for the future society."

WHAT SEEMS today to be unsubstantial and remote may soon appear frightfully close at hand. The implications of thermonuclear fusion reach far beyond what the wildest phantasy can conceive.

A tool for harnessing the force which keeps the universe together is being built. This is not only a figure of speech. It is of paramount importance—not for us alone but for all of the world's civilized societies—that in this field the West be first.

According to the National Reform Association, the liquor interests spent a total of \$395,130,227 in the United States in 1956 in glamorizing and enticing advertising to increase sales consumption.

The United States Department of Commerce then turns right around and advises us that the American public, an alleged "Christian" nation, spent a total of \$10,500,000,000 for alcoholic beverages the same year. This is an astonishing \$62.62 per person!

The Research Division of the National Education Association estimates that for this same period a total of \$8,633,980,000 was spent to educate 32,338,688 children and youth in United States public schools. This breaks down as follows . . . for every \$1.21 spent for liquor, \$1.00 was invested in the education of our children!

Also in 1956 it was revealed that a total of \$3,746,000,000 was donated to religious bodies, churches *and* welfare activities. This is \$22.40 per person, compared with the \$62.62 quoted above spent by each individual on liquor.

Another startling fact: There are at present 441,789 liquor establishments in the United States, as compared to only 300,056 churches! Bear in mind, God judges nations as well as men, for their deeds! How will these United States stand on that great reckoning day?

Who took the “census” and why?

by G. Larikov

METHODICALLY and systematically the figure of “600 million Chinese” is hammered into the heads of the credulous and uncritical American population. During the recent months this figure jumped up to “640 million,” and the much-alarmed American press started to discuss the inevitable “Population Explosion” of the prolific Chinese masses.

It does not require too much intelligence to understand the propaganda value of those “640 million” to the Red cause: as everybody could notice, they invariably appear on the scene when the recognition of Red China by the United States, or the admittance of the Peiping regime to the UN are discussed; besides, this tremendous mass of humanity is very handy when it is necessary to impress the potential enemies who are forced to believe, that this “Yellow Sea” is practically inexhaustible, and, consequently, invincible.

Who, however, put into circulation this astronomic figure which the press of the so-called “free” world so slavishly accepts and persistently repeats to the great de-

light, no doubt, of the originators of this novel propaganda trick? None else but the Communists themselves. And who could check it? Nobody, obviously.

But if we cannot check this figure, we should at least remember the fact, that the approximate census of the Chinese population was not taken for the first time by the Communists, but took place more than once before their conquest of the mainland. Here are the figures provided by the Chinese Ministry of Interior and the Bureau of Statistics and taken from the Chinese Year Book of 1945:

In 1928.....	442 million
1933.....	444 "
1936.....	479 "
1944.....	465 "

The general opinion of those foreigners who know China and lived there for many years as well as of many Chinese themselves was that those figures were already exaggerated, and should be, actually, reduced. The “Population Explosion”

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alarmists should particularly note the decline by 14 million of Chinese population between the years 1936 and 1944. Such fluctuations can be easily explained by the fact, that the majority of Chinese live precariously close to starvation, and any calamities, either natural or man-made, tend to affect the natural increase. Besides, in many places of the Central and South China the population reached a long time ago the "saturation point," leaving little room for additional increase.

THE EXPERIENCE of the Soviet Union proves that during the transitory period between private ownership of the land and its full collectivization the output of the farm products drops sharply. Red China, where the natural increase of population depends upon the delicately-balanced food supply, is undergoing now the most drastic communization of her rural population, and this reform far exceeds in scope the similar reform of the Soviet Union. Could it be expected that precisely at this moment the population of China—as the Communists wish us to believe—would be increasing by leaps and bounds? It seems absolutely incredible. It is much more probable, as it has happened in the past, that this population has actually decreased dur-

ing the last 14 years, and it is now somewhere near 400 million, or it might even be less than that.

As the Soviet Union did, China recently passed through a prolonged civil war, war with Japan and Communistic revolution during which millions perished. The Russian population is also quite prolific and is living in much better sanitary conditions than the teeming Chinese masses. Just before World War I, the Russian population was about 180 million; the recent census, contrary to all expectations, disclosed that only 200 million live now in the Soviet Union, an increase of 20 million (11 per cent) in more than 40 years. By what miracle, then, did Mao Tse-tung pull out of his long sleeve within a few years nearly 200 million of his new subjects, or nothing less than the total population of Soviet Russia!

Is it not clear enough that this communist "census" was a deliberate and rather clumsy forgery, the purpose of which is self-evident?

Caught once by the figure "6,000,000 victims of Nazi terrorism," the West is now having the same trick played on it by the Communist Chinese. About 90 per cent of the Nazi's victims never died, and about 200 million of Mao's Chinese never lived.

It was Abraham Lincoln who rightly said: "The people—the people—are the rightful masters of both Congresses and Courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, *but to overthrow the men who pervert it.*"

by Stanley Meisler

Future Hub of the Americas

IN THE MUSICAL-CHAIR struggle for the New World, Spain held but never kept New Orleans. A Spaniard discovered the land, a Spanish millionaire financed its colonial public buildings, a Spanish ruler laid down the city's first tax, and a Spaniard built the famous French Market. Yet France seemed to leave a greater imprint. In the eyes of the world, New Orleans always has been a bit of France, an outpost of the French language in a barbarian land. Lately the eyes have not seen clearly, for quietly and calmly New Orleans has been recaptured by the descendants of the people who lost it.

Since World War II, Latin Americans have moved leisurely into New Orleans. You can not walk past the shops of Canal Street without hearing Spanish. The night clubs of the French Quarter fill up with Latin American businessmen vying with Texas oilmen in a race to spend money. The city's universities are enriched by Latin scholars and doctors studying cures for the medical, economic and engineering ills of their countries.

But the Latin American population of New Orleans comprises more than visitors. For every tourist, businessman and student in the city there are at least two others who have decided that New Orleans is home, easily finding work in consulates, export firms, shipping companies, airline offices, stores, homes and factories. The Latins stay but do not feel like immigrants, expatriates or strangers. They are not the *braceros* of the Southwest, the Puerto Ricans of New York, the political exiles in Miami. The Latins of New Orleans are an integral part of the community, fully accepted by both their adopted city and the lands from which they came.

Many Latins come here to do their seasonal shopping. The initial attraction of New Orleans is practical—six major stores have permanent, fully-staffed Latin American divisions, with a promotion manager, interpreters and sales clerks. This personnel must know that while slacks and shorts may be shown to women from the north coast of Honduras it is useless to

attempt interesting residents of Tegucigalpa in them. Sales clerks must know woollens are valueless in Cartagena, Colombia but vital in Bogota. The stores make sure they do not sell goods that will be resented after the trip home. Latin shoppers, appreciative of the service, come back.

A MORE NATURAL attraction to Latins is the similarity between the city and their homes. Banana trees erupt in the backyards of the garden district, while palm trees line many of the boulevards. Streets sport Spanish names, like Galvez, Carondelet and Miro. The misnamed French Quarter features the outer balconies and inner patios of Spanish America. And, like Latin America, New Orleans, one of the few Roman Catholic cities in the United States, takes its Carnival and Lenten seasons seriously. A Latin finds it easy to fit his mood into New Orleans.

Another useful New Orleans magnet is Ochsner Clinic and Hospital, run by Dr. Alton Ochsner, a cancer and heart surgeon. Latin doctors, who once rushed patients off to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, now have decided the much closer New Orleans clinic is up to the same medical standards. Cognizant of his growing reputation in Latin America, Dr. Ochsner has staffed his clinic with interpreters representing almost every nation from which patients come.

New Orleans receives a steady trek of Latin businessmen, lured by International House, the International Trade Mart and the port's board of commissioners. Slowly, the port has taken on a hue from the south. In 1956, for example, 2,872,885 tons of cargo or more than 72 per cent of the total imports came from Latin America. The port sent to Latin America 1,475,436 tons of cargo or almost 25 per cent of New Orleans' total exports. Of the six nations that shipped at least 100,000 tons of cargo to New Orleans, only one, Canada, was not Latin American. Cuba itself shipped more than 1,500,000 tons. But, most important, every Latin American nation increased shipments to New Orleans during that year and all except Colombia and Brazil increased receipt of the port's exports. In some cases the boosts were phenomenal. Guatemala's shipments jumped 59 per cent, and Venezuelan cargo taken by the port showed a leap of 664 per cent.

This bustling activity first became a major factor in New Orleans' economy during World War II, when the Louisiana port supplanted inaccessible New York as the nation's leader in commercial shipping. The vitality has continued because a group of New Orleans businessmen decided to make a try at keeping some of the business after New York reopened. They formed International House, which supplies visitors with office

space, secretaries, business leads, contacts, anything, in fact, they need to do business in New Orleans, including, on occasion, schooling for their children, polio shots and baby sitters. And they built the Trade Mart, which provides five floors for more than 100 exhibitors to show off their nations' wares. Within six years after the war, port business not only failed to decline; it tripled.

Mayor deLesseps Morrison, who has made more than 25 trade-hunting trips to Latin America during his four terms, painted the picture most appealing to Latins when he addressed the first Inter-American Investment Conference, fittingly held in New Orleans during 1955. "To those of you from South and Central America," the mayor told the opening session, "we say boastfully that this is one place in this entire nation where you can really and truly feel completely at home. You have here a beachhead for your culture, your customs and your traditions. And when we say . . . '*esta es su casa*,' we sincerely mean it and we know that you can be at home in each and every part of our city of New Orleans."

This picture is not completely accurate. The mayor omitted some muddiness in his description. New Orleans, while accepting thousands of Latin visitors and immigrants, has not fully accepted the idea of being a city that looks toward Latin America. That New Orleanians

look there for business is evident.

There is less evidence of any cultural kinship. The same businessmen who dug deep in their coffers to keep Latin trade, failed to come up with enough money and leadership in 1957 to hold a scheduled inter-American music and art festival. The Inter-American Music Center of the Pan-American Union rescheduled the event for the spring of 1958 in Washington. Embarrassed International House, which had commissioned the works, announced that it was awaiting construction of an exotic outdoor concert stage. The truth is Latin culture did not seem like a worthwhile investment to New Orleanians.

THE CITY'S NEWSPAPERS apparently share the apathy. They are one of the chief complaints of Latins living in New Orleans. Only one of the three newspapers makes any attempt to offer more Latin American news than papers in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Middletown, Ohio or Jackson, Mississippi. That attempt is rather woeful. It consists of one extra page a week, crammed with some dribblings of Latin news, most of which has been covered in *Time* or letters from home. Not one of the newspapers keeps a correspondent in Latin America.

But the cultural area has not been altogether barren. No one can doubt the city's pride two years ago when the New Orleans Symphony became the first United States or-

chestra to tour Latin America.

Whether New Orleanians understand the trend or not, their city is moving toward the day when it and Latin America will be joined both economically and culturally in the eyes of the world. The actual juncture, almost here today, will arrive before men notice it. They will have to lift the cloak of weakening French tradition to see the solid Latin influence.

For some observers, that cloak

already has been lifted. Venezuela, for example, linked to the city through oil interests, has become one of the first nations to officially recognize the status of New Orleans. The South American nation donated Simon Bolivar monuments to three cities in the United States. Washington, capital of the nation, displays one. New York, host to the world, has another. The third stands in New Orleans, perhaps the future hub of the Americas.

Granted diplomatic recognition by Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, Soviet Russia stole our Norden bomb sight in 1939, stole our atom bomb secrets in 1943, was given our occupation currency plates in Germany in 1945, and stole the secrets of the man-made satellite through her diplomatic cooperation in the International Geophysics Year in 1957.

We heartily applaud Congressman Smith's conclusion—let Communism be branded the pirate brute in the world's every form of culture.

You can't do business with Communism! —From *The National Republic*

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Does Russia of today parallel ancient Rome?

MODERN CHRISTIAN MARTYRS

by Peter J. Huxley-Blythe

THAT THE COMMUNISTS are determined to destroy the United States at the earliest possible opportunity is a fact. Before this can be accomplished they must first remove the solid foundation upon which the Constitution was built, namely the belief in Jesus Christ and his teachings.

Unfortunately there are patriots who believe that too much stress is placed upon the religious aspect of our fight against the Red virus. These people, together with many misguided clerics of all denominations, are unwittingly giving material aid to the enemy. Their protests, a manifestation of materialism, shows how well antireligious propaganda has been operated inside America.

The Soviet leaders and their dupes throughout the 48 States understand that before they can create the "Union of Soviet Socialist America" Christianity must be relegated to the trash can. Perhaps this was best summed up by the Soviet writer, P. Kasharin, when he wrote in his book *Reactionary Religious Ideology* (Moscow State Publishing House, 1951): "Religious su-

perstitions like other survivals of capitalism hinder our Soviet country's progress towards Communism. . . . This is why the defeat of religious superstition is an indispensable condition of our successful march towards Communism."

Anxious to pursue Kasharin's theme, Red propaganda emanating from the USSR tells the American people that it has successfully destroyed all belief in Christianity within the Soviet Union. This assertion is to some extent substantiated by those journalists and tourists who, having made a brief visit to the Red stronghold, become "experts." Many of these individuals write that they have attended various religious services but the congregations are very small and then limited to elderly people. The inference being that the younger generation who have only known Communist Russia are now confirmed atheists.

This assessment of the facts is fortunately quite untrue and a clever manipulation of the Moscow propaganda agency.

Russians of all ages are now looking in increasing numbers to the

teachings of Christ for inspiration and salvation. This is in spite of the 1936 "Stalin" Constitution which prevents the Church from seeking converts and at the same time fosters and even demands the advancement of militant atheism. Proof of this resurgence of Christianity can be found in many Soviet publications. For instance *Komso-molskaya Pravda* (Young Communist Truth), March 24, 1954, quoted the leader of the Young Communists A. N. Shelepin as saying: "... We must admit that antireligious propaganda within the Communist Youth League has seriously slackened and here and there completely stopped. Some Young Communists are prone to underestimate the harmful influence of the Church on young people and children. There is no reason for this optimistic attitude. Facts speak for themselves; some young boys and girls do succumb to the influence of religious ideology. Therefore our task consists of ending this indifferent attitude towards church activities among young people. . . ."

LATER in the same year, on September 18, 1954, *Komso-molskaya Pravda* wrote under the heading "Remnants of Religion": "The leaders of the town committee (Gorkom) are amazed. They say, 'There is not a single church in our town of Donskoy but nevertheless there are people who manage to get their children baptized and also

marry according to religious practice.' Although, states our correspondent, not a solitary church is open to the public there are many cases when young people and even members of the Young Communists (the Soviet Communist Party's recruiting school) are attending religious services."

Why didn't the experts who visited Russia and attended various religious ceremonies see the young people among the congregations? The answer to this question is quite simple. Neither the Kremlin or Communist Party officials leading the atheist movement fear the acknowledged Soviet Orthodox Church because it is a creature of their own creation, staffed with informers and an integral part of their spy-system to watch Christian (subversive) elements. This is well known to the population both young and old, who turn to the true church inside the country, a loosely knit organization known as the Catacomb Church.

As in the early days of Christianity, the followers of Christ inside the Soviet Union have resorted to practicing their belief secretly. These congregations have only the deepest contempt and pity for those priests who have sold God and their own souls into the service of the Marx Antichrist and accordingly they will never be found worshipping in their churches.

No one knows exactly how vast the ramifications of the Catacomb

Church are, yet the MVD-informer priests and the Secret Police know that it does exist and continues to grow. This was officially announced in the *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*—the Red Church—when it quoted the Communist Bishop of Tambov saying how very distressed he was because members of his “flock” had deserted him and now “belong to a self-appointed Church” instead of the Soviet-approved one.

Like the early Christians, the modern Russian believers have their martyrs. Perhaps it is pertinent to see how Easter was celebrated in the port of Odessa each year prior to the World War II.

AT ONE MINUTE past midnight on Easter Sunday morning a large congregation would flock to the cemetery where the city’s only open church was located. This church had no priest but those who went to celebrate the Resurrection were not alarmed. Without fail a priest who had hitherto lived as an ordinary worker would arrive and celebrate the Mass. Each year one such martyr would come forward and conduct the service even though he knew that an MVD officer would be waiting to arrest him as soon as the last “Amen” had been spoken. As long as Christianity survives, and that will be forever, these brave men will be remembered.

For many years one such priest worked by day as a cleaner in an

Odessa slaughterhouse but by night this same man in his threadbare clothes would emerge as a Minister of God. From the early days of the Red terror he remained unknown to the masses until his city was captured by Rumanian and German troops during the Second World War. Then he became renowned as a hero of the silent resistance. Neither was this an isolated case as it was happening throughout Western Russia.

Even as you are reading this, wandering beggars and ordinary workmen, the Sacraments hidden about their persons, are baptizing the young or converts, marrying the faithful and administering the last rites to the dying. In the far north of Russia, in the frozen concentration camps, Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox services are held at regular intervals.

Details of religious observance inside the camps were given by a German doctor, Joseph Scholmer, in his book, *Vorkuta* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, London, pages 129-131) written after he had returned to the West.

On those pages he tells how he was invited by two Lithuanians to attend a Catholic mass in the early hours of the morning. This took place deep in the earth, in a disused coal shaft.

Dr. Scholmer told how those who could not attend the Mass were allowed to communicate later in whatever privacy they could

find. A prisoner who was a secret priest might hand a communicant a package of cigarettes but under the top layer would be a wafer of the holy bread which would in turn be passed along to others.

It is these men, and women too, who through risking their lives in the service of Christ inspire the youth of Russia today.

These Russian Christians are part of the patriotic resistance fighting

Marxism in defense of Christ and country.

Therefore we Western patriots, who can proclaim our faith openly and without fear, must follow their example in the true knowledge that only by basing our struggle upon the teachings of Christ and that of the Founding Fathers can we prevent Communism from achieving its ultimate goal, the destruction of the United States and the creation of a Red World Government.



Something new has taken root in America during the past generation, the Communist mentality, representing a systematic and conscious attempt to destroy our civilization and roll history back to the age of barbaric cruelty and despotism, all in the name of 'progress.' Evil is depicted as good, terror as justice, hate as love, and obedience to a foreign master as patriotism.

Numerically speaking this mentality is limited to a few men and women who are the disciplined corps of the Communist party in the U.S.A. However, Communist thought control in all its various capacities has spread the infection in varying degrees to most places in American life.

This mentality, imported to our land for the purpose of eventually leading to a destruction of the American way of life, poses a crucial problem for every American citizen. It can destroy our constitutional Republic if it is permitted to corrupt our minds and control our acts.—J. EDGAR HOOVER

It used to be when I looked out over an audience of distinguished industrialists such as this one that I felt a great surge of confidence that our Nation could never be defeated. I used to think: "No matter what mistakes our country makes in preparing for war—the great strength of our industrial potential will bail us out." I don't feel that confidence any more. If we have to fight another global war we are going to fight it *with what we have on hand at the time*—in men, weapons, and industrial products as distinguished from potential.

—ADMIRAL ARTHUR RADFORD
before National Security Industrial Association



by James L. Winans

IT WAS just 100 years after the battle of Concord Bridge when a resident of Concord, Mass., Ebenezer Hubbard, died and left a thousand dollars in his will. The will stipulated that it must be spent to erect a memorial monument to the valiant men who gave their lives for their country.

Forty years before, a granite obelisk had been placed at the site, but Hubbard couldn't forgive the town for erecting the memorial on the side occupied by the enemy.

He felt a commemorative statue should be placed on the opposite side of the bridge where the local farmers stood against the British regulars and "fired the shot heard 'round the world."

A young man of 22, an artist of local renown, was approached by a committee of village selectmen and asked to submit a sketch which would be his idea of what such a monument should be like.

The youth had never sculptured a statue, but the challenge was too great for him not to try his luck.

At once he began to delve into serious research, and though inexperienced in this sort of art work, set about his project with his usual calm and deliberation.

He made sketch after sketch, depicting soldiers running, sitting, standing and fighting. A man was shown at his plow, leaving his plow, with his sleeves rolled up, with sleeves rolled down. Before long numerous clay models filled his room.

One of the artist's neighbors lent him a musket. Another offered a powder horn. Another a plow, identical to the type in use 100 years previous.

The statue was the young man's *first* commissioned work of art. Despite the lack of any training in sculpture, he was able to carry his project to completion practically without instruction from anyone.

Once he began working on the statue he completely forgot his so-

cial life, concentrating all his efforts and time, as much as ten hours a day, on his creation.

HE USED the general pose of the classic statue, "Apollo Belvedere", dropping the arms slightly and clothing it to represent a young farmer who had hastily forsaken his plow to seize his musket.

Thorough in his research, he endeavored to make the three-foot high model authentic in every detail.

Started in 1874, the statue was unveiled on April 19, 1875 by the

artist's friend and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Although he worked on portrait statues of prominent men of history, literature and the arts, as well as busts, medals, reliefs, figures and angels, he is remembered best for his two great masterpieces: "The Minuteman" (Concord, Massachusetts), and the "Seated Lincoln", known as the Lincoln Memorial (Washington, D.C.).

The artist, considered the "most completely American of all American sculptors" was Daniel Chester French.

Our Declaration

"We hold . . . that all men . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . ."

—from the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

This lofty conception of the rights of all men, as stated by our forefathers, was truly a chapter for a free nation. But the list of INJURIES AND USURPATIONS in this same Declaration, reads almost like a summary of the tyrannies practised TODAY behind the Iron Curtain! ". . . obstructed justice . . . sent swarms of officers to harass . . . imposed taxes without our consent . . . cut off trade with the world . . . deprived of trial by jury . . . tried for pretended offenses . . . suspended legislatures . . ."

All of these were done to OUR country! Because of them, the Minutemen of old challenged the usurpers and fought for the RIGHTS and the FREEDOM that have been the heritage of Americans from that time onward. Of those Minutemen, many paid with their lives for the independence they won for all of us. Without the need for so great a sacrifice, let us nevertheless make sure that no other usurper can get a foothold, today, in free America.

(Prepared in the interest of the American Way of Life)

—KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

TELLING CELLS

How the man or woman who is on "speaking" terms with human cells—the cytotechnologists, or screeners, who understand the messages formed by the cells in our bodies and who translate such messages into a language understandable to all. It is these men and women who, by microscopically studying our cells, can tell us whether or not we have cancer—while we still have no symptoms—at a time when there is little to fear from the disease.

by M. D. Bellomy

ONE OF THE MOST important jobs in cancer diagnosis today is that of the man or woman who is on "speaking" terms with human cells—the cytotechnologists, or screeners, who understand the messages formed by the cells in our bodies and who translate such messages into a language understandable to all. It is these men and women who, by microscopically studying our cells, can tell us whether or not we have cancer—while we still have no symptoms—at a time when there is little to fear from the disease.

Modern cancer cytology is a dynamic science. It utilizes some of the methods of many fields, applying the results to interpreting intracellular processes and determining the significance of cellular structure and functions.

Professor J. E. Harris of the University of Bristol says that cell physiology today is the common meeting-ground of the botanist and zoologist, of the biochemist and biophysicist, of the geneticist and the embryologist. To these should be added: of the cytologist and the

cytotechnologist. The attention of all these specialists is focused on cell morphology—both normal and abnormal—since neither can be appreciated and their messages accurately interpreted without knowledge of the other.

One of the nation's largest and most modern Cytology Centers is located in the Cancer Institute at Miami, Florida. The aims and objectives of this nonprofit institute are a three-way attack on cancer. First, it is saving human lives by maintaining a diagnostic section (The Cytology Center), so effective in discovering cervical cancer in its early, curable stage that the incidence of this type cancer has dropped from 2.58 per cent in 1954 to 1.15 per cent in 1956.

Second, the research program of the Institute encompasses trace mineral and metabolic studies regarded so highly that the U. S. Public Health Service has made grants available for their continuation. The Institute's Live Cell Experimental Laboratory has contributed much to the better understanding of cellular growth and activity, and

its staff is presently concentrating on isolating and investigating a cancer immune factor found in many experimental animals.

Third, the Institute has established a cytology training center which is not surpassed in this country. In fact, the Miami Cancer Institute is one of a limited number qualified to turn out cytotechnologists. Many now employed by the Institute received their training there. One of these, Robert Scanlon, is chief cytotechnologist. Mr. Scanlon is a veteran of World War II and a University of Miami graduate. He studied cytology on a fellowship provided by the Institute's auxiliary woman's corps.

Mr. Scanlon says that his principal reason for studying cytology is the "newness" of the science and its great potential. He added that cells—of anything—always had fascinated him and he felt he could satisfy this innate curiosity at the same time he was helping rout a world-wide killer.

IN ADDITION to training cytotechnologists in the art of recognizing the health conditions of cells, the Institute also trains laboratory technicians, offers exchange courtesies to University of Miami students and holds an annual Seminar on Cytology for medical doctors. Physicians are offered a six-months cytology course and a one-year course; technologists a six-months course and a one-year course; a

two-weeks course in laboratory technique in connection with cytotechnology also is given.

Physicians from many states and several foreign countries have enrolled for these courses. They have been anxious to learn so they could teach or apply the knowledge gained in their own communities, both in the U. S. and abroad.

But, in spite of expanded training programs, there are simply not enough cytotechnologists to supply the ever-increasing demand. Since more and more persons have already learned and many others are in process of learning, that today's best cancer protection is in early detection, cytology centers are literally "swamped" with tests. The prospective cytotechnologist will find no crowding in this field. In fact, he may see the day—and soon—when he will wish there were many more.

There is a great need for qualified screeners in many sections of the United States today, but in Central and South American countries the shortage is acute. The Institute receives many requests from Latin American countries to supply cytotechnologists for positions in the many cytology centers recently established and others nearing completion. Many of these positions will remain open for the reason that not enough men and women have learned to "tell" cells.

To comprehend the unique position of the cytotechnologist, it is

necessary for us to know something of cellular life and activity, and the great capacity for learning which the screener must have to understand the "language" of the cells.

In all animal and plant life, the basic unit is the cell. Man's organs are composed of microscopic cells, each one with the ability to function as an independent unit.

SIZES VARY. The human red blood cells average 7.5 microns in diameter. Other cells may be from 10 to 50 microns in diameter.

These cells, which differ greatly in shape as well as size, are classified according to their different functions; but all have certain structural attributes in common. There are hundreds of types, each one so complex that it challenges the efforts of many scientists. However, day by day, researchers are gaining a better understanding of how a cell functions and what changes occur under various conditions.

Of the billions of cells composing the human body, any one may be transformed into a cancer cell. This transformation appears to be gradual, sometimes taking days, months or even years.

All cells reproduce by dividing and differentiating into various forms. Every part of the body has its own type cells. In the adult, the multiplication of cells occurs only to replace those cells which have died, so that the organs are able

to continue their normal functions.

Under abnormal conditions, the dividing cells may assume a bandit-like existence: instead of multiplying only in accord with body needs, they may divide at a greater than normal rate, resulting in abnormally proliferating tissue, until death is caused by their interference with the normal, vital functions of the body.

An interesting aspect of normal cell growth is that it is restricted by body controls. Cancer, to the contrary, grows without restraint until the organism dies. For any advance in the solution of the overall problem of cancer, emphasis must be placed on a study of the normal cell. It is only by this means that we may gain insight into the way in which a normal cell is transformed into a cancerous cell.

Normal cells that revert to the primitive, wildly-multiplying entity, may pass through four stages. The first is, of course, normal; second, inflammatory; third, precancer; and fourth, cancer. Then, to add complexity to complexity, each of these stages of growth may be divided into types. For example, among normal cells there is size variation of both the cell and nucleus. Young, immature (basal) cells are small and their cytoplasmic envelopes are uniformly round or slightly oval. Their nuclei are small and neat.

Slightly older or more mature (parabasal) cells also have round

or oval cytoplasmic envelopes but they are larger. Correspondingly, they have larger nuclei.

Next, we find the *Middle Type Cell*. These are still more mature, since they gradually replace the basal type. They tend at first to an ovoid or elongated shape which increases gradually in size and becomes ellipsoid or quadrilateral. When fully developed, the Middle Type Cell is two to three times the size of the basal cell and its cytoplasmic "raincoat" has become very thin, indeed.

Cells known as *precornified* are more mature and larger even than the intermediate type. They are wafer flat and have a hexagonal or octagonal shape. The nuclei of such cells, however, are not as large as those of the intermediate type.

Another cell type is the *cornified*. These are quite similar to the precornified in shape, size and small nuclei. J. Ernest Ayre's *Classification of Normal Cell Types* states: "The actual morphology of some of these cells is identical with that of the precornified cells, the only difference being that the staining reaction of the cytoplasm is orange-red."

And, finally here, we recognize the *hypercornified* or overmature cell. This is a truly strange type: it has entirely lost its nuclei (heart). This type cell is present in human beings only infrequently.

We could break down the other stages of cell development from normal through malignancy and

we would find a great many grades, types, and classifications. However, one example is sufficient.

CELL SPECIMENS COME to the Cytology Center from physicians' offices in the community, from hospitals, and from physicians throughout the State of Florida, other states and foreign countries. With the exception of tests which are delivered by messenger from local hospitals or clinics, the cytologic specimens are sent through the mail, using the simple mailing technique described by Ayre and Dakin in 1946. Specimens may be mailed in a light envelope container, making airmail transportation possible, and thus speedier reporting of diagnoses.

In the receiving department, the tests are recorded and each patient's name is checked to determine whether a previous cytology test has been made. If it has, the slides and history are available for study along with the current test. The number assigned to the case and the name of the patient are stenciled into the glass specimen slide with a diamond pencil, to avoid any possible error. The slides are placed in 50-capacity racks. Material on the slides, when first received, is colorless. It is necessary to stain the slides in order to examine them more easily under the microscope. After staining, mounting and drying, slides are ready for microscopic examination, diagnosis and reporting.

What a colorful lot we would be if our body cells were all pale pink, with bright blue or purple nuclei shining like polka dots in each one. Unfortunately—at least for the cytotechnologists—this is not true. Normally, protoplasm—the stuff cells are made of—is transparent.

It is true that cell studies were undertaken long before a method for staining them was developed. However, the gap between normal cells and cancer cells is sometimes very slight and it may include many gradations, the exact differentiation of which is often an extremely difficult task.

THE DEVELOPMENT, by Papanicolaou, of a technique for staining cervical cell smears provided screeners with an effective and accurate way of “seeing” even slight differences in cells. Papanicolaou-stained slides reveal the form and size of individual cells, the concentration and distribution of chromatin in the nucleus, and many characteristics which are almost impossible to discern in unstained cells.

Although cytotechnologists seldom stain the slides they examine—except in emergencies—they must be thoroughly familiar with the operation.

The staining process is complex yet it is certainly worth the effort expended. The specimens to be stained are first immersed in a series of alcohol solutions, beginning with one containing 95 per cent alcohol,

and continuing through successive changes from 70 per cent to 50 per cent alcohol, to distilled water. They must pass through such consecutive changes to water because the first dye has a water base.

Progressively then, the specimens are dipped in Haematoxylin, immersed in a 0.5 per cent aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, rinsed under running water then dipped into a solution of lithium carbonate, back under the running water, then returned through alcohol solutions of 50 per cent, 70 per cent, 80 per cent, and 95 per cent, to remove water from the cells because the next staining solution has an alcohol base. The Haematoxylin solution provides the blue color of the nuclei seen in stained cells.

To prepare the slides to receive a second color, they are given one rinse in each of two 55 per cent alcohol solutions. They are then immersed in OG-6 which colors the red blood cells a bright orange-red.

For their third dye bath, the slides must be rinsed three more times in each of two 95 per cent alcohol solutions. They are then placed in a solution known as EA-36 which stains the cytoplasm either pink, blue or green depending upon the chemical make-up or maturity of each cell.

The process is completed by rinsing the slides three times in each of three 95 per cent alcohol solutions followed by two rinses in absolute alcohol to remove any water re-

maining in the cell. Two xylol rinses are then given the slides, to clear them for microscopic examination.

Finally, each slide is coated with mounting media and a thin glass coverslip is placed on top to seal in the stained specimen. Slides can then be retained for permanent record.

It requires about 35 minutes from the time the slides enter the first alcohol solutions to complete the staining process.

THE CYTOTECHNOLOGIST must, in addition to knowing how to stain the slides he or she may later study, be a skillful microscopist, have studied chemistry and biology, and must know something about photomicroscopy.

"By utilizing the microscope to form an image on a photographic plate or on a screen," says Dr. Clyde Walter Mason of Cornell University, "its advantages are greatly extended, and are made available to others besides the person manipulating the instrument . . .

"In a record or a report, properly prepared photomicrographs accompanied by a brief comment can take the place of pages of discussion of appearances which are impossible to represent by words alone. Similarly, a projected image of a microscopic object can save a great deal of more or less vague description,

and insures that the same concrete idea is conveyed to the different observers. The photomicrograph has the advantages of convenience and permanency. . . . The photomicrograph print of the image on the screen may be seen by many persons simultaneously."

Women cytotechnologists far outnumber men. I discussed this trend with Dr. J. Ernest Ayre, Director of the Institute. He told me he knew of no reason why this should be true unless it was that, in the past, men, in general, seemed to think cytology was a science for and applied to women only. Certainly there is room for both men and women in this field.

He added, however, that women make excellent screeners. Their minds are quick, he said, and their eyes sharp—both of which are essential in the capable cytotechnologist. I asked him about qualifications. "The Institute prefers men and women with science degrees or those who have had some previous experience in microscopic techniques," he said, "but they must have completed two years of college or its equivalent and courses in biology and chemistry are prerequisites."

Some fellowships are available for qualified persons at the Institute and it is possible for trainees to combine part-time technical work with their training.

We hope the scientists discover that Mars is not inhabited. This country can't afford to stretch foreign aid any further—CLYDE MOORE

WHEN IT PAYS NOT TO WORK

by Joseph Arkin

Social and labor legislation can destroy the system that made America the industrial leader of the world...

A LUDICROUS situation has developed in the American economy whereby many workers find it more profitable not to work. Social and labor legislation have changed this country from a strict capitalistic state to a combination capitalist-welfare form of state. The Roosevelt and Truman administrations gave impetus to a movement for "welfare benefits" that far outstripped the countries of Europe, where the concept of providing protection for workers originated.

Opponents of such measures have constantly argued that the American worker is no longer thrifty, and that he has been robbed of his initiative while each day he becomes more dependent upon the government. The unemployed worker who finds it more profitable to draw unemployment insurance checks, and the farmer who puts his acreage into the soil bank, are the forerunners of the worker who will find that he can draw more from government and management pensions than by working.

Unusual? No. Take the situation of the employees of the New York

City Transit Authority as an example. Recently they became eligible for social security benefits in addition to their city pensions. Since January 1, 1958, applications for retirement have poured into the offices of the Transit Authority, at a rate more than double that of the previous year. George Viger, senior accountant group chief of the Transit Authority cites these examples for the rush to retirement.

A motorman assigned to the IRT Division can at age 65 draw \$108.00 per month from Social Security; a New York City pension of \$145.00; and \$89.00 from the pension fund of the old IRT when it was under private management. A total of \$342.00 per month. Thus he has an estimated pension of \$4,104.00 per year—practically all tax free—as opposed to his present net working income of \$3,247.00.

Actually, he gains \$857.00 by retiring, or in effect is paying over \$70.00 per month for the privilege

Joseph Arkin, a previous contributor to MERCURY, is a CPA who specializes in free-lance articles on business and taxes.

of working! In addition, he has to pay union dues and other on-the-job expenses.

SIMILARLY, a car maintainer employed at a lesser annual salary can retire on \$3,100.00 while his net take-home pay is \$3,300.00. While it would appear that this man would be working for \$200.00 less per year, or about \$4.00 per week, a small enough incentive, account must be taken for those expenses incurred on the job which are not present when retired.

Mr. Viger cites other examples; the motorman who has many

years of service who can make \$650.00 more per year if retired; the bus driver who stands to increase his take-home pay by \$450.00 by applying for retirement now; or the low man on the pay scale, the car cleaner, who can go home with \$250.00 more for not working.

As it becomes more feasible not to work, not to produce and add to the gross national product, I feel that these situations are gnawing at the foundation of that free enterprise system which was responsible for America's growth and achievement in becoming the industrial leader of the world.

Under the label of "foreign aid," the American taxpayers, who have never known military defeat, have been compelled by our politicians to pay more treasures into the coffers of foreign powers than all the vanquished people in history have been required to pay to their conquerors.

On the domestic scene more than 700 Federal corporate enterprises have been established. They absorb about half of our tax dollars and have already taken over 40 per cent of the land area and 20 per cent of the industrial capacity of the Nation, riding the backs of the American people as interest free, rent free, cost free and tax free princes of privilege, competing with every American, be he producer or consumer.

—CONGRESSMAN RALPH W. GWINN

In the April, 1958 issue of the AMERICAN MERCURY, we published an article entitled, "When Destiny Chose Lincoln," by M. Robert Beasley. We acted in good faith in purchasing this article from Mr. Beasley as an original piece of work. It has now been determined that Mr. Beasley used, almost verbatim, a chapter from the book *Meet Abraham Lincoln*, by G. Lynn Sumner, published by Harper & Brothers in 1947. We deeply regret our unintentional infringement of the rights of the copyright holders.



Four major danger spots in this hemisphere

COMMUNISM ON THE MARCH in the CARIBBEAN

by
**Harold
Lord
Varney**

IF SOVIET RUSSIA is in search of America's Achilles heel, it will not be difficult to find it. Today, despite the \$60 billion anti-Communist ramparts which we have erected with our foreign aid, there is one spot where the United States stands perilously exposed. That danger spot is our own front yard, the Caribbean.

It is conceivable that America could still survive if all Asia and even Western Europe went down the drain. But it is difficult to imagine American survival if Communism succeeded in entrenching itself powerfully within the 1,500 mile perimeter of the Caribbean. This is our part of the world—as truly a link in America's home defenses as Cape Canaveral or the Pentagon. Today, while we are preoccupied with our overseas efforts, the Caribbean area is offering an open opportunity, at numerous points, for Soviet Russia to infiltrate and enter our hemisphere.

Four and a half years ago, when

Jacobo Arbenz and his Communist-ridden regime were tossed out of Guatemala, most Americans optimistically congratulated themselves that the fight against Communism had been won in this area. We should have known Communism better. Now we are making the painful discovery that Communism was not wiped out, it was merely diffused. Today, four years later, there are at least four major Red danger points, and as many secondary ones, in the Caribbean region. Any one of these is capable of erupting overnight into an intolerable threat to American safety.

The frightening truth is that the political situation has been steadily worsening for the United States in the whole Caribbean area. Four years ago, after the clean-up of Guatemala, the Caribbean was ringed with a girdle of strong governments which, although differing sharply among themselves, had one thing in common. All were un-

compromisingly anti-Communist. All were pro-American. As nearly as possible, in the fluid field of politics, America's back door was safe.

In Guatemala itself, the pro-American Castillo Armas had replaced the pro-Soviet Arbenz. In Nicaragua sat the elder Somoza, veteran of a hundred successful battles with the Communists. In Venezuela, power seemed firmly in the hands of Marcos Perez-Jimenez, backstopped by one of the sternest anti-Communist security officers in the hemisphere, Pedro Estrada. Cuba was under the experienced rule of Fulgencio Batista who had once tried coalition with the Communists and had learned his lesson. In the Dominican Republic was the granite figure of Rafael Trujillo. In Britain's Jamaica, anti-Communist Bustamente seemed to be a fixture.

THE STARTLING speed with which this comfortable situation reversed itself in four years should be an eye-opener for Americans. Jamaica has turned out Bustamente and has replaced him with the Socialist Norman Manley. The elder Somoza was assassinated and succeeded by his son who, although pro-American, is more conciliatory. Guatemala's Castillo was assassinated by a Communist. Perez-Jimenez in Venezuela was deposed by a surprise revolution: his successor, Larrazabal, had been a pliant and unpredictable tool of the pro-Communist factions. Batista in

Cuba has been plagued by a Castro revolution which is both anti-American and pro-Communist, and which today has spread over a part of Oriente Province. Only Trujillo remains with undiminished power, and he has endured the full fury of the Liberal smearpot brigade in the United States during the last two years. A situation which was copper-riveted in favor of the United States four years ago now appears to be coming apart at all its seams.

In the face of such poisonous developments, it would be supposed that the United States would be reacting with alertness and with a realistic facing of the hard facts. Unfortunately, no such reaction has taken place. Aside from a few lonely voices, such as those of Senator Olin D. Johnson, Congressman Carroll E. Reece and Spruille Braden, most of the public comment on Latin America has actually been favorable to the forces which are working against America. The old American weakness for backing the wrong horse abroad is again manifesting itself, just as it did in China in the early 1940's when most of our writers went ga-ga over Mao Tse-tung. While Russia and its agents pursue a shrewd and unrelenting plan of subversion in the Caribbean countries, most of our so-called Latin American "experts" fail to see the pattern. With the same blindness that was shown in China, they are hailing potential enemies as friends and reviling

proven friends as dictators or worse. No wonder Russia wins.

Take the appalling situation which is building up in Venezuela. Most of our national magazines and newspapers are completely misleading us concerning what is actually going on in that unhappy country.

BEFORE THIS article is printed, Venezuela will have held a Presidential election. Whether the successful candidate is Romulo Betancourt, boss of the Leftist ACCION Party, or the Communist-dominated Larrazabal, the result will be equally disastrous for America. It will be certain that Venezuela, for the next five years, will be in hands much more unfriendly to the United States than was the scorned Perez-Jimenez government.

And yet, to take a single example, the New York *Herald Tribune* on November 3, 1958 hailed the coming election as a "democratic landmark" and remarked foolishly that, whatever the outcome: "Venezuelans will not have to worry too much about the overthrow of their present democratic government." The implication was that what has been happening in Venezuela since the revolution of January, 1958, should be applauded by Americans.

The bitter truth is that Venezuela will either elect the figurehead, Larrazabal, or else it will put in power a man, Romulo Betancourt,

who has been described by Senator Johnston (without denial) as the actual leader of all the Communists in Latin America. And yet the *Herald Tribune* has the political naivete to describe such an impending election as a "democratic landmark."

Americans would be wise to keep their eyes steadily on this man Betancourt. He is bad news for the United States. A slippery, phrasemongering demagogue who knows how to exploit the grievances of the voters, he is now posing in Caracas as an "anti-Communist." This is the same man who, while an exile from Venezuela, founded and led the Communist Party of Costa Rica for five years.

Betancourt is one of the Venezuelans who shed crocodile tears over the stoning of Dick Nixon in Caracas last May. And yet, with one of his ACCION Party henchmen then holding the office of Minister of the Interior under the present junta, and another serving as chief of the security police (Pedro Estrada's old office) he could have prevented the outrage by the mere lifting of his hand. The complete unreality of the coverage of the Nixon episode in the American press is shown by the fact that no one pointed out this overall responsibility of Betancourt, the man who gives the Communists their orders.

What is happening in Venezuela, since Perez-Jimenez's overthrow, is the projection onto the political

stage of two Communist-manipulated parties—a small official Communist Party and a large ACCION Party. Publicly rivals, they actually are working toward the same power end. The Communist Party operates the Caracas street mob and controls some of the nation's key unions, but it has no hope of winning immediate power in its own name. The party which is being groomed to win is Betancourt's ACCION Party with its demagogic appeal to the non-Communists. It is a shrewd squeeze play, and a play whose far-reaching consequences have been almost completely ignored by the writers and publications which assumedly keep Americans informed about Latin America.

THE BLINDNESS of American "Liberals" to Latin American realities was shown on February 5, 1958, when a large group of prominent American writers and publicists staged a "farewell" dinner to Betancourt in New York on the eve of his return to Venezuela after the revolution. The dinner was held under the auspices of the Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, which claims to be non-Communist.

If and when the Communists come to power in Venezuela, they will have their clutches on the richest prize in the Caribbean. Venezuela is vitally necessary to the United States as the world's sec-

ond largest oil-producing area. Recently, it has become also an important iron-producing nation. Its geographical location gives it a key strategic importance in any scheme for the defense of the whole Caribbean region. The first principle of a sound American defense plan should be to keep this fabulously rich area out of the hands of the Communists. There are no evidences that Washington has any such coherent plan. Since the fall of Perez-Jimenez, official America has been content to drift with the events.

The unfolding of the Communist pattern for the Caribbean has been speeded since the Venezuela revolution by what has happened in Cuba. That Venezuela and Cuba are now linked closely in Red plans is shown by the aid which junta-ruled Venezuela has given to the Castro revolution against President Batista.

Prior to the fall of Perez-Jimenez, Venezuela was a closed area to the Leftist Cuban rebels trying to pull down the pro-American regime of Batista. Fidel Castro's remote mountain base in Oriente Province was supplied furtively by gun-runners, operating from the Florida coast, and by some irregular aid from Mexico and Costa Rican agents. No pro-rebel radio broadcast reached the Cuban people.

The success of the January revolution in Venezuela put the dwindling Castro rebellion back in-

to business. Under the Communist-pampering Larrazabal regime, Venezuela has become the supply base for the Castro movement. Shortly after his return to Venezuela, Romulo Betancourt called a Caracas anti-Batista conference to aid Castro. A radio station in Venezuela began daily broadcasts to the Cuban people inciting them to rebellion against Batista. These broadcasts continued until the eve of the Venezuelan presidential election when, to avoid campaign talk, they were halted.

WHILE WASHINGTON short-sightedly pursues a policy of embargoing arms to Batista (how reminiscent this of General Marshall's embargo on arms to Chiang Kai-shek in 1946), Venezuela covertly supplies Castro's forces with Garands, howitzers and other materiel. Steadily, an axis is being welded between the Leftists of Cuba and those of Venezuela under the complacent eye of American "Liberal" Latin American counselors. The Caribbean is slipping away from us by continued stages, and we are doing nothing about it.

The paradox of the situation is that the Castro revolt against Batista was largely hothoused by a group of supposedly responsible American publications, including the *New York Times*, *Life*, *Look* etc. and by the radio and TV commentator, Edward R. Murrow. Without the terrific build-up which

these non-Communist publications have given him, Castro, with his initial 80 followers, would still remain a mountain-locked bandit. Although the pace of Castro heroization has slowed down since he and his brother began kidnaping Americans, it still continues fitfully. After one of Raul Castro's raids on Americans, the *New York Times* actually profiled him admiringly in its "Man of the Day" column. When it is recalled that Fidel Castro has a long record of both anti-Americanism and close association with Communists, all of which is documented in the files of the Police Department of Mexico City, his nomination by American "Liberals" to be Batista's successor becomes all the more fantastic. And yet it is happening.

When we proceed further in our tour of the Caribbean, we find another smouldering danger point in the Dominican Republic. Under Rafael Trujillo, the Dominican Republic is the strongest bastion of anti-Communism in the Americas. Repeatedly, the Moscow agents have attempted to precipitate revolution against him. Always, Trujillo has repelled them, and has forged sufficient strength to aid anti-Communist action in other parts of the area. Without passing upon the merits of his absolutist form of government, it would seem that Americans would welcome such a rugged ally in the life and death struggle against Communism.

However, with an irresponsibility little short of suicidal, a large coterie of non-Communist Americans are devoting their energies to the fantastic task of driving Trujillo out of the Caribbean. In this mission, an important part of the nation's press has approvingly publicized them. The Galindez disappearance, an obvious Leftist hoax, has been played up in the press *Ad Nauseum* and when even such a life-long liberal as Morris L. Ernst painstakingly exploded the myths which surrounded the case, his documented report was greeted with contempt and unbelief. The press, headed by the *New York Times*, continued to reiterate the lies.

THE VENOM with which a group of American magazines and newspapers have pursued Trujillo's politics and even the private life of his family has little parallel in the history of Latin American relations. Were Trujillo an uncertain factor for America, the animus might be understandable. But behind him lies a record of 30 years of unwavering support of the United States in the Caribbean. His overthrow would usher in a reign of chaos in the Dominican Republic which would be an open invitation to the Communists. They would rush in to fill the vacuum. And yet this ghastly prospect does not have the slightest deterring effect upon the vengeful "Liberal" Americans who are dedicated to

the task of Trujillo destruction. No wonder Moscow laughs.

Meanwhile in British Guiana, just beyond the Venezuela border, we have the obscene spectacle of a Communist government actually in power. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, a fanatical Communist, with a talent for exploiting race grievances, won a majority of the seats in the Legislative Council of British Guiana in 1953 when London incautiously granted the colony self-government. At that time the British were realistic enough to deny Jagan the Prime Ministership. But in the general softening of the West in this hemisphere, the British lacked the stamina to veto Jagan when he won a second election. He was elevated to the Premiership where he sits as the living symbol of Communist victory in the Caribbean.

The events in British Guiana have had a profound influence upon adjacent Trinidad where an anti-American Socialist, Dr. Eric E. Williams has attained the Premiership. The whole British chain of Caribbean possessions has become an open gash upon the anti-Communist solidarity of the region.

Nothing is more self-evident than the fact that we are on the threshold of tragic events in the Caribbean. They may be events which will point a deadly knife at the political security of America in its own hemisphere. As almost happened in Guatemala, they may conceivably admit Russian-directed

Communism into our own backyard.

The Reds themselves have now reached the boasting stage. The Moscow *Kommunist*, the theoretical monthly of the Russian Central Committee, announced in its November issue that there are now 360,000 card-holding Communist members in Latin America—20,000 of them in Venezuela.

THERE IS STILL hope that America can halt this dangerous drift before it goes too far. But if America does this, it must speedily change its strategy in the Caribbean. Its publicists and opinion leaders must stop crucifying the rulers in Latin America who are willing to back up the United States in its struggle with Communism. They must stop

pampering and heroizing America's enemies and Moscow's friends.

The State Department must stop playing footsie, as it is now reported to be doing in Venezuela, with such equivocal characters as Romulo Betancourt.

It may be hard for some Americans to abandon their enjoyable sport of needling the strong men in the Caribbean. But if they don't execute a quick change in their attitudes, we may see all the important nations in the area slipping away from us. Change, when it comes, comes quickly in the Americas. Time is definitely running out for the United States, even in this hemisphere, unless Americans quickly learn how to fight and, more importantly, how not to fight the Communists.

Turn of the Tide?

The Corn Curb has been scrapped, after 25 years of misguided effort to tell the farmer how to run his business. Maybe, next, the persecutions of the wheat farmer will be stopped—to be remembered only as one of the uglier phases of the attempt by leaders, contaminated by collectivism, to turn our Republic into a Welfare State. The corn vote in 26 major corn-producing states gave a good margin to the new corn plan urged by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who has grown in statesmanship—and popularity, as well—during his battle against the control system set up by the New Deal's Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938. The vote should be an aid in getting other major revisions in crop programs and in gaining for the farmers more freedom from government domination.

It isn't safe to be too optimistic yet—but perhaps, just perhaps—the tide may be turning and the would-be communists losing in their battle to destroy our Constitutional government.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation
of man; its *publication a duty*.

MADAME DE STAEL

Do You Know?

► Christians must heed the Biblical admonition against consorting with those who reject the doctrine of Christ. St. John likewise *forbade* brotherhood with the Antichrist.

► We need to cancel all the laws, ruling and precedents which enable unions to force the acceptance of their demands by the use of naked violence.

► Some say that tomorrow is today's greatest labor-saving device.

► Your children are growing up when your daughter starts putting on lipstick and your son starts wiping it off.

► Your Congressman, and your Senators, are your only real link with the Federal Government—and under the Constitution, Congress is charged with the responsibility of making our laws. The kind of men your state and mine send to Congress will determine the kind of laws which will be passed.

The ballot box is the only legal and constitutional means of directing the course of events in this country.

► Genius is the power of lighting one's own fire.

► CommUNism is treason! Past deeds make your future fate.

► When the Pharisees launched World War I in 1914, Oswald Spengler warned that civilization would start to decline.

► The record of older drivers deteriorated again in 1957. Drivers 65 years of age and over were involved in 6.2 percent of the fatal accidents as compared to 5.6 percent in 1956, an increase of almost 11 percent and an increase of 25 percent since 1955.

Drivers in the 25 to 64 age group, by far the largest number of licensed operators, continued to be the safest drivers.

► If the average man fully realized what a little EXTRA effort might do for him a brighter future would open for many who are now in a rut.

► One-third of retail prices on all merchandise consists of taxes!

► Between August 1, 1944 through March 31, 1948, the Maritime Commission sold 1,810 sea-going ships for a grand total of \$1,738,000. The actual scrap value of the hulls alone, according to researchers, would have realized \$434,400,000. You as an American Taxpayer were not permitted to purchase these ships at the "give away" price of \$955 each.

► The International Money Power is not geared to a single mechanism, it has many tentacles, and one of the ways it has solidified its grip is by *careful placing of its agents in key government and planning positions.*

Most of the money for the programme of "world development" outlined by a Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund earlier this year will be issued by the banking system. This purchasing power will enable the industrialized nations to export their "surpluses" to "underdeveloped countries," while at the same time providing "full employment." Television and other circuses keep the brainwashed people happy at home.

The whole network will be controlled by a few men who understand human weakness and the principles of monetary issue.

► The book, *Major Jordan's Diaries* revealed that atom bomb secret documents and materials were sent to Russia as long ago as 1943.

► Mental Health is a racket in many aspects. Innocent people are railroaded to institutions. Psycho-political operators there remove opposition unhindered. Patriots are the victims.

► At present all money in circulation is created out of nothing. It is done by book entry by private institutions and then lent at interest to the State, industry, trade and agricultural, and to individuals.

► Gerhardt Eisler for 12 years was in charge of Red Russia's espionage in the U. S. He was *permitted* to escape—and is now Propaganda Minister in East Germany.

► “Capitalism” as practiced is NOT the system of private and free enterprise. State Socialism and State Capitalism were both used to create International Communism.

► Our American hero, Charles A. Lindbergh, our martyred Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, and the great Douglas MacArthur have ruined their careers trying to warn America before it was too late that we are prostituting the lofty traditions and freedoms of our beloved American Republic to an alien minority.

► MERCURY stands for responsibility. It is against irresponsibility. The highest form of irresponsibility is that of the bankers and planners who, from curtained board-rooms and clubs, control the money of the people and determine its purchasing power.

► It is estimated there are 60-thousand drinkers in America who spend annually ten billion dollars for 150 million gallons of wine, 200 million gallons of distilled spirits, and two billion, 500 million gallons of beer.

► The tone of your voice is the keynote of your soul. Often how we speak hurts more than what we say. There is such a thing as a friendly tone—try using it.

► For the sake of a nominal participation of a *few hours in the war against Japan, the Soviet Dictator was given China and the Chinese ally was betrayed, a stroke of diplomacy hardly brilliant.*

► Only one man had the temerity to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee at the hearings on the bill in opposition to the foreign aid program.

That man was Eugene W. Castle, Contributing Editor of the MERCURY.

Castle was subjected to a gruelling experience at the hands of White House rubber stamps on the committee, although he successfully held his own against all hecklers.

When You Change Your Address

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Bible Prophecy

Part IV

FIVE REASONS

WHY CHRISTIANS SHOULD OPPOSE COMMUNISM

by Claude Bunzel

IS THE Fourteenth Psalm a prophetic picture of Communism? Probably not. Yet its vivid words describe the way that all disciplined Communists think and act.

There is only one course for Christian people to take with reference to Communism—opposition. But what can Christians do to make their opposition effective against such a tidal wave of tyranny? They can orient themselves by means of a *Christian* philosophy which is superior to the philosophy of Communism. They can build a program which is more constructive than the anti-everything program of Communism. Having such a philosophy and program, Christian people can then go forth with assurance.

If Christianity is better than Communism, how can Christian people convince the world that this is so? By using *basic* arguments that will appeal to (1) man's innate knowledge of God's existence, and (2) man's innate desire for personal

freedom, the two greatest weapons that Christians can use in their opposition to Communism.

There is an inseparable link between the truth of God and the freedom of man. There is another inseparable link—a link between opposition to the truth of God and opposition to the freedom of man. When a Christian opposes Communism, he is actually fighting those who oppose the truth of God and the freedom of man.

Any minister of the Gospel who presumes to tackle the subject fully expects someone to say, "I do not think that a preacher should meddle in politics." What does this unrealistic attitude signify? Whether the objector realizes it or not, it means that he objects to exalting the truth of God above the error of man. It means that he objects to defending the freedom of man against the slavery of man. It means that he objects to teaching the Scriptures in the light of present day events.

It also means that he objects to using the Word of God as a standard for judging the actions of men. It means—and this is most tragic of all—that he objects to raising a voice of protest over the enforced enslavement of literally hundreds of millions of people, all of whom are individuals like ourselves, living during our own generation.

If Communism denies the truth of God, and deprives man of his freedom, then Communism is a moral problem, not only a political problem; and it must be opposed on moral grounds. This means that Christians, when properly informed about the true nature of Communism, make the very best opponents of mankind's most ruthless enemy.

COMMUNISM is built upon a foundation of atheism. The Communists do not argue about who God is or what He is like. They deny His very existence. As David the Psalmist said, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

Little Lenin Library, Volume Seven, *Religion*, was written by Lenin to help guide the Communist Party in its war against God. The introduction to this diatribe on militant atheism begins: "Atheism is a natural and inseparable part of Marxism, of the theory and practice of scientific Socialism" (p. 3). The Communist accepts this blunt statement at its face value and pro-

ceeds accordingly. The Christian, however, accepts a statement found in Hebrews 11:6, "He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." How can there be any fraternity, any friendship, any fellowship, between those who deny God's existence and those who declare their faith in Him?

If uninformed Christians do not recognize the utter incompatibility between Christianity and Communism, the Communists do. Lenin wrote:

Religion is one of the forms of spiritual oppression which everywhere weigh upon the masses who are crushed by continuous toil for others, by poverty and loneliness. The helplessness of the exploited classes in their struggle against the exploiters inevitably generates a belief in a better life after death, even as the helplessness of the savage in his struggle with nature gives rise to a belief in gods, devils, miracles, etc.

Religion teaches those who toil in poverty all their lives to be resigned and patient in this world, and consoles them with the hope of reward in heaven. As for those who live upon the labour of others, religion teaches them to be charitable in earthly life, thus providing a cheap justification for their whole exploiting existence and selling them at a reasonable price tickets to heavenly bliss. Religion is the opium of the people. Religion is a kind of spiritual intoxicant, in which the slaves of capital drown their humanity

and their desires for some sort of decent human existence.

"... The class-conscious worker of to-day, brought up in big industry, and enlightened by town life, rejects religious prejudices with contempt. He leaves heaven to the priests and bourgeois hypocrites and fights for a better life for himself, here on earth." (*Religion* pp. 7-8)

The fight for a better life for himself here on earth—atheist piety to camouflage the Communist's reaction against everything that gets in his wilful way—is a coldly calculated war against religion. Therefore, Lenin demanded (p. 14): "We must combat religion—this is the A.B.C. of *all* materialism, and consequently of Marxism."

Has Communism relaxed its defiance of God in the decades following Lenin's time? Hardly! In September, 1955, Khrushchev told a delegation from the French Parliament:

✓ The Soviet Union has somewhat relaxed its attitude against the Church because it is convinced that the priests have ceased their opposition to the Soviet Government. This does not mean that the Communists have changed their opinion about religion. We remain atheists. We will do all we can to liberate a certain portion of the people from the charm of the religious opium that still exists."

The Christian must oppose Communism because it denies the truth of God's existence.

A SECOND REASON for Christian opposition to Communism is the dogmatic materialism by which Communists interpret everything they see or touch.

Jesus asked (Mark 8:36, 37): "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" To these questions the Communist answers: Man does not have a soul to lose!

To the Communists everything is matter, and matter only. In this area, also, Christianity and Communism are in mortal conflict. The *Large Soviet Encyclopedia* (2nd ed., vol. 5, 1950, p. 337) draws this logical conclusion from the atheism of Communism: "The scientific materialistic world outlook is incompatible with belief in God; it arose and developed in an acute and constant struggle with religion."

No wonder the Communists want the world. They have nothing else! No wonder the Communists treat themselves and all other human beings as though they were a high order of animals. To them even thoughts are only "matter in motion!"

Christianity is not opposed to the good things of life. Those who trust Christ legitimately can own and use all that science and technology can invent and manufacture. Superior to these material items, however, are all the spiritual blessings designed for man's soul:

inward peace, forgiveness, joy, comfort, strength, and hope.

Communists not only lack such spiritual blessings, but seek to train rising generations in the dismal dogma that they do not exist.

THE MORAL FOUNDATION of the universe is found in the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments are an expression of the character of God, and a revelation of His will for man in the moral realm. But Communism is amoral. That is, Communism has no fixed moral standards. It is not an exaggeration to claim that Communism creates its own standards as it moves through history. It is merely a blunt way of stating the basic philosophy of Communism, called *dialectical materialism*.

How thankful Christians can be that their Heavenly Father changes not. How thankful they can be that Jesus Christ is the same "yesterday, today, and for ever" (Hebrews 13: 8). How thankful they can be that the promises of the Bible are just as true today and just as sure, as the day they were first uttered. The Communists have no such assurances. They are drifting aimlessly through history without a fixed pole star, a compass, and a chart to guide them into eternity.

Christians must oppose Communism because it is amoral. Yet Communists claim that they do have a moral standard. This was a problem that Lenin tackled in his

pamphlet *The Young Generation* (Vol. 26, pp. 36, 37 of the Little Lenin Library):

We repudiate all morality derived from non-human and non-class concepts. We say it is a deception, a fraud, a befogging of the minds of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlords and capitalists . . . Our morality is derived from the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.

The Communist's moral standard is determined by an answer to this simple question: Will it help the revolution? If the answer is, Yes, then it becomes good. If the answer is, No, then it becomes bad. This is the *sole* moral standard of the Communist.

Now we know why a thing can be black to a Communist one day, and white the next day. Now we know why a Communist can denounce one person for doing what he himself constantly does. Now we know why Stalin the Communist could enter into a pact with Hitler the Nazi, and why the present gang in the Kremlin, who stood shoulder to shoulder with Stalin in his earth-shaking crimes, have since mercilessly denounced his memory.

How can we stand silently by, much less approve, while Communism advances its amoral philosophy and program across the face of the globe? Our silence will only seem to give consent!

The fourth reason why Christians

should oppose Communism is deceit. Of course, much Party literature is itself but a clever means whereby Party leaders keep Party followers deceived. Nevertheless, in such literature there is little or no effort to conceal their official policy of deception. *Soviet World Outlook: A Handbook of Communist Statements* is a large 434-page book "prepared by the Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State, for the Coordinator of Psychological Intelligence, U.S. Information Agency." The most basic form of deceitfulness practiced by the Communists is their deliberate combination of legal and illegal means to accomplish their purposes. In 1920, Lenin worded it this way:

The time has fully matured when it is absolutely necessary for every Communist Party systematically to combine legal with illegal work, legal with illegal organization. . . . It is necessary, immediately, for all legal Communist Parties to form illegal organizations for the purpose of systematically carrying on illegal work, and of fully preparing for the moment when the bourgeoisie resorts to persecution. Illegal work is particularly necessary in the army, the navy, and police. . . . On the other hand, it is also necessary, in all cases without exception, not to restrict oneself to illegal work, but also to carry on legal work, overcoming all obstacles that stand in

the way of this, forming legal organs of the press and legal organizations under the most varied titles, which may often be changed in the event of necessity. (*Soviet World Outlook*, p. 272).

One means of employing "legal work," which also exposes the deceitfulness of Communism, is the use of the parliamentary platform to gain its ends. *Organized Communism in the United States*, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1953, gives the "Constitution and Program of the Communist Party of America," adopted in May of 1921, when the Communist Party of America and the United Communist Party merged. One section is entitled "Parliamentary Action," which, when applied in the United States, means "Congressional Action."

WE HEAR much today about coalition governments. Nothing pleases the Communists more than to obtain that kind of a "toehold" in the government apparatus. A coalition government which includes only one Communist means that the Party has been given official recognition. It means that at least one Communist delegate sits in deliberation over the affairs of the government whose overthrow he seeks. It means that, with their highly developed methods of minority control, Communists in

“parliament” can maneuver themselves into policy-making positions, and into “sensitive spots” where they can bring other Communists into the government structure.

So successful was this deception in Czechoslovakia, and so thoroughly had the Communists infiltrated the government, that only the *threat* of Soviet invasion caused the country to yield without the firing of a single shot! Once the constituted government had capitulated, men already in public office stepped forward—formerly secret, now open, members of the Communist Party—and Czechoslovakia became another Communist colony.

We now know about the purpose and use of front organizations of the Communist Party. They are originally created by the Party to propagandize and agitate on specific issues that can be made to advance Communist aims. Around a small group of disciplined Communists are gathered the fellow travelers, the dupes, the do-gooders, and many social gospel preachers, to carry out the work of the Communist Party by means of the deceit inherent in a front organization.

We have also learned about the promises of the Communist. The Communists will promise anything to anybody, if it will serve their purposes. Why are they willing to do this? If the Communists never gain power, they never have to keep

their promises. When the Communists do succeed in gaining power, they, in the role of dictators, still do not have to keep their promises.

Semantics, as employed by the Communists, has become a fertile field for Communist deception. They use the same words that non-Communists use: peace, democracy, etc. But they use them with different meanings. They seldom mean what their words sound like on the surface. “Civil rights” is one example. Naturally, the Communists are for “civil rights” when they are not in power. “Civil rights” provide elbow-room for Communist activity. Naturally, they will appeal to the Fifth Amendment, in order to shield their subversive activity. Once they gain power in a land, however, “civil rights” for all but themselves will be denied!

THE PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY is another choice bit of Communist deception. Does not “the People’s Democracy” always turn out to be a dictatorship that deprives the people of any “democracy” they may have already possessed? On March 20, 1957, the Committee on Un-American Activities released a report on International Communism (*Revolt in the Satellites*) which exposes many of the tragic aspects of the Hungarian debacle.

James Horvath, a former official of the last free Hungarian Government, revealed the outcome of Communist deceit in that country

by these analytical words (pages three and four of the Report):

... It is undeniably true that the Communist Party received seventeen per cent of all the votes cast in the elections of November 4, 1945, held for the National Assembly. The people also believed in their slogans and programs. These facts should be taken into account in order to understand the complete disillusionment of the workers.

How could this happen? How did the Communist Government manage to turn against them 99 per cent of the population of Hungary?

1. The Communists spoke of "democracy" and organized a one-party dictatorship with their 17 per cent share in the National Assembly.

2. The Communists used the word "liberty" for a greeting and set up a police state and a country that looked rather like a big concentration camp.

3. The Communists branded as "enemies of the people" the leaders of the nation, elected through free elections, and imprisoned them or forced them into exile.

4. The Communists used the slogan "The factory is ours. We work for ourselves." And the director of the state-owned factory, put into his office by the Party, had unlimited power over his exploited and overtired workers.

5. The Communists propagated the "free cooperatives" to the peasantry. In reality they used every kind of pressure to force them into

collective farms which were the property of the state.

6. The Communists spoke of the "freedom of religion"—and they imprisoned the church leaders or forced them into exile. I met in prison Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish church leaders.

7. The Communists spoke about the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and the "workers' state"—and they denied the right of free organization of trade unions; the activity of the official trade unions was completely paralyzed.

8. The Communists took the word "socialism" into the constitution, and they denied the workers a chance to change their places of work.

NOT ONLY is Communism deceitful, but it is also faithless. In 1919, Zinoviev as Lenin's lieutenant said: "We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace. It would only mean we should put no trust whatever in the piece of paper we should sign."

With regard to diplomacy, Stalin said (*ibid.*, p. iv): "Words must have no relations to action—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds."

Let us take that proposition of Stalin's, that words are one thing and actions another, and carry it into the peace conference with Khrushchev and company. When the Communists sit down at a conference to discuss peace proposals, they are at that very moment wag-

ing war. What is our trouble? It is our misunderstanding of what twentieth century war is. War to the Communists means propaganda, agitation, organization, deceit, compromises, and the like. When the Communists finally begin to fire the guns and drop the bombs, that is merely a mopping-up exercise in a war they have already won.

NATIONS that attempt to negotiate with the Soviet Union are not dealing with a bona fide government in the historical sense. They are dealing with a small, highly organized gang of bandits, a clique of faithless men, who are brazen enough to tell us that they do not intend to keep their word. While we attend conference after conference, in the vain hope that the Communists have somehow changed for the better, and perhaps

will keep their word this time, the Communists themselves are diligently practicing "the art of statesmanship" with both eyes and ears open, and with both hands ready to "seize power."

Communism is built on a foundation of atheism. Communism interprets everything from a materialistic viewpoint. Communism is amoral. Communism is deceitful. Communism is faithless.

These are five reasons why Christians should oppose Communism. Each demonstrates that Communists are opposed to the truth of God. Being opposed to the truth of God, they have no regard for the God of truth. In the words of the Fourteenth Psalm: "The fool hath said it in his heart, There is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good."

Reuther Nominates a President

The shabby Earl Warren story has now passed into a new chapter. Walter Reuther (no less) has now burst into print with the announcement that he thinks the Chief Justice would make a good Presidential choice in 1960.

American-minded men and women have suspected all along that the insatiably ambitious Warren has never given up his hope for the White House. As was pointed out in the AMERICAN MERCURY in August, 1958, Warren's curious Left-Liberal course on the Supreme Court indicates that he has been playing long-range politics.

Now it appears, Warren has won a powerful supporter for the 1960 lists. It is Walter Reuther. Voters who want to keep our Federal Government out of the hands of a blighting Socialism had better keep their eyes on this Warren play. It has the same forces behind it which made such a shambles of the 1958 off-year election.

IN THE BOOK OF NEHEMIAH it is written: "Moreover, I said unto the king (of Persia), if it please the king, let me pass thru till I come unto Judah."

For centuries, letters, in one form or another, served as passports everywhere. Today, with easy transportation, passports—once the concern of only a relative few—are a matter of attention for millions.

Last year, the Passport Office of the Department of State processed 585,994 passports, up from 559,066 in 1956. This year's total is expected to push 700,000, reaching 5,000 a day at the peak of the summer travel season. In 1912, as a comparison, only 21,700 U.S. passports were issued.

The Passport Office is a profitable business for Uncle Sam, too. Last year it spent a little over \$2,000,000 and brought in well over \$4,000,000.

At the head of this rare money-making government agency is Frances Knight. An ex-government secretary who worked her way up to the top through the Civil Service stepladder, Miss Knight took over the Passport Office in 1955. In her three years in office she's made more radical but welcome changes in the issuing of passports than had been accomplished in the last 100 years.

Getting a passport used to be a tedious procedure. As late as 1955, the time lapse between application and issuance was three to six weeks, depending upon the time of the

*more speed and greater efficiency
now serves more travelers-abroad*

SHE PUT PROMPTNESS IN YOUR PASSPORT

by James H. Winchester

year. Now, it's about four days sometimes only two. This welcome speed-up is Miss Knight's doing. One of the first things she found when she took over her job was a jumble of 1,000,000 documents, many of them unfiled and some only partially indexed. They had been accumulating for years.

She installed a system that placed the papers where they were instantly available. This reduced file searching from 21 per cent to 3 per cent of applications and increased filing efficiency from 300 units per day per clerk to 1,300.

As Miss Knight tells it: "We had a complete reorganization, changing most of the old procedures, eliminating red tape and introducing modern business methods and

machinery for the handling of mail, records, accounting, processing and filing."

She went on then to apply more common sense to the operation of her office. No housewife orders a crate of oranges when she needs only a dozen. Applying that reasoning to passports, Miss Knight found that nobody used the 32 pages supplied, so she cut them to 20 and saved a whopping amount of money in paper costs. At the same time she redesigned the passport application, cut down its size and combined three forms into one.

CORRESPONDENCE is a big item in the Passport Office. The mail rate is 1,000,000 pieces a year, and this takes time to answer. Miss Knight estimated that there were about 100 questions a person could ask about passports and she put the answers on forms. That one step has reduced individual replies by 75 per cent.

Another innovation is the returning of birth certificates and other private documents, which used to be kept permanently in the files, to their owners. Not only does this eliminate a lot of filing and release storage space, but it also cuts down on lengthy argumentative correspondence.

Instead of affixing photos to passports, by hand, Miss Knight installed a gluing machine which now smears the backs of photos at the rate of 500 an hour.

Impressing the seal of the Department of State and serrating the legend on the passport formerly required two machine-feeding operations. A combination machine that does both simultaneously is now used. Again, five operations were condensed into one through purchase of a stamper that records on each passport application the date of issue, the place, and the number, at the same time stamping a control card for easy reference.

In its public inquiry section, the passport office now maintains 580,000 individual status cards so that in a matter of seconds a clerk can tell whether a passport has been issued, when it was mailed, where it was sent or whether it is being held for further information. Now only 15 per cent of applications require more than four days, and that's because of insufficient identification, incomplete information or incorrect fees.

The speed-up steps have developed their own efficiency. Phone inquiries used to number about 1,000 a day. Now that applicants get what they want with dispatch they don't have to phone about it. Calls have dropped to 300 a day.

Passport applications are accepted today at 3,800 state and federal courts throughout the country. But they are issued only at Washington and six branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Teletype communication between

these field offices and Washington, installed as part of the efficiency drive, helps to save time.

THE TERMINOLOGY on the passport application has been greatly simplified. One phrase—"List the name of your spouse"—caused much misunderstanding. Nearly half of the people, in filling out their forms, would have to take time to ask a clerk what "spouse" meant. This phrase was changed to read "wife or husband" instead of "spouse." And it speeded up the processing of applications.

"We are not married to the present format of the passport, nor should we be bound forever to the procedures or regulations of the past," Miss Knight stresses. "I like to think of precedence as stepping stones to more efficient and effective public service in the future."

The carelessness of citizens in handling their passports is one thing that completely baffles the usually unbaffleable Miss Knight.

In 1957, over 3,000 passports were lost and approximately 1,200 were mutilated. In the first category were passports destroyed by fire or flood or in accidents or other catastrophes over which the individual bearer had no control. This type of mishap is understandable. Second, are passports which were lost down drains, fell into bathtubs, fountains and swimming pools, or were chewed up by children or puppies.

In the mutilation category, the

Passport Office continues to get the usual number of unauthorized changes in the description of the applicant as well as the date of birth.

Spilled ink and nail polish and cigarette burns are the major excuses for the obliteration of the year of birth, but time marches on—and more recently spray perfumes and deodorants have been named as the culprit for such blots.

Then there are those persons, particularly women, who like to tell others they are really younger than their passport states. They change the date of birth on the passport.

"But we just slap their wrists a little," says Miss Knight. "This isn't a serious enough offense to send these people to jail."

While the handling of applications and the mechanical job of issuing U.S. passports are Miss Knight's headache there are other special passport problems on higher levels, most of them centered around the Secretary of State.

John Foster Dulles is slowly yielding the concept he inherited from his predecessors that the Secretary of State has absolute discretion over which American citizens may or may not have passports.

He is doing this under pressure from the courts, as they rule on passport cases, and the cold war supposition that Americans must not appear to have an iron curtain between its people and those of the rest of the world. The State De-

partment now concedes the Secretary has no absolute discretion over passports.

THIS CONCEPT was laid down by Roderic O'Connor, chief of the State Department's security consular bureau, who defined a passport as "a document of identity and nationality." He says, "Refusal of passport facilities . . . does not necessarily prevent the citizen from traveling."

It is true, say other State Department experts, that an American citizen without a passport could leave the United States under certain circumstances, but would probably find it difficult to enter any country overseas—and would face greater difficulty upon return to this country.

Officials explain that under the Korean war emergency laws, still on the books, American citizens may not leave the United States for any place except the western hemisphere without a passport. No passports are required for travel to Canada and Latin America.

O'Connor has also sought to clarify the department's position on a second major criticism, that present passport administration denies the citizen the basic constitutional guarantee of the right of due process of law.

Under current regulations, passports are withheld for four basic reasons:

(1) If the applicant is trying to

evade the law—for instance, by escaping payment of taxes. (2) If the area of expected travel is hazardous. (3) If such travel is contrary to United States interests. (4) If the applicant's health is not up to going abroad.

The major area of dispute lies in the question of United States interests. It is for this reason that persons who might advance the communist cause, even unwittingly, are denied passports.

The state department feels confident it can maintain its asserted right to deny passports on grounds involving foreign policy. The courts have already ruled they would not substitute their judgment of foreign policy for that of the secretary of state.

Today, if a person is denied a passport, he can appeal. Officials feel the passport appeals system is sound.

More in Miss Knight's line, however, is keeping tabs on the passports that are issued.

"Recently," she reports, "we've noted a marked increase in travel from certain states. California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas are the most active in this respect. We've noted an increase of 12 per cent in passports issued to naturalized citizens; a decrease in travel to Western European countries, but an increase to Eastern Europe. Our statistics also indicate a decrease in World Tour travel,

but an increase in general tour travel. . . .

"By 1959, we must be geared to handle three-quarters of a million passports, and by 1960, close to a million."

BORN in Newport, Rhode Island, Miss Knight, in private life, is the wife of Wayne Parrish, editor of a number of aviation industry publications. Educated in New York and in Catholic convents in Europe, she speaks French, Czech and German as well as English.

Miss Knight has done a bit of traveling herself, having visited each of the 48 states and foreign countries.

World-wide recognition for her streamlined operation came last year when the American Society of

Travel Agents and the World Travel Congress, meeting in Spain, passed this resolution:

"We recognize the continuing improvement and operation of the United States Passport Office and expressly commend its director, Miss Francis G. Knight, and her staff for their efforts in facilitating the expeditious obtaining of passports for the American traveling public."

Miss Knight was gratified but she believes that orderliness is a way of life.

"I could go into my kitchen blindfolded," she says, "and put my hand on the cinnamon jar."

She looks at her job this way: "I can sum up the task of my office in three words—speed, courtesy and efficiency."

Target—You!

The greatest asset our enemies have is the American Public's ignorance of their strategy, tactics, objectives, and operating methods in the U.S.A.

Subversive propaganda, which ranks as one of the enemy's most effective instruments of conquest, is now taking over our entertainment, educational system, and mass communications media. Business itself, through advertising budgets over ten billion dollars a year, is contributing to its destruction.

Reversing this disastrous trend is the most vital problem we face today.

The same media which the enemy uses to *subvert* the American public can also be used just as effectively to *alert* the public.

This is no job for amateurs, but for trained professionals who are thoroughly familiar, through personal experience and training, with the enemy's techniques, his operating methods, and his vulnerabilities. Such a program has been developed. (For details write to MERCURY.)

"COURT REWRITES CONSTITUTION IN ITS OWN IMAGE"

by Alfred J. Schweppe

*Member, Board of Editors, American Bar Association "Journal,"
Former Dean of the University of Washington Law School
Former President of the Bar Association of the State of Washington*

I ABSOLUTELY REJECT the idea that the Supreme Court has the power to rewrite the Constitution according to its concepts of sociological or economic change. That is what the amendatory process is for. I do not accept Justice Douglas's blunt view that the amendatory process is "too slow" as anything but a violation of the oath to support the Constitution in all of its parts.

In an address before the New York City bar in 1949, attempting to defend the Court's overruling of prior decisions, he calmly said: "It must be remembered that the process of constitutional amendment is a long and slow one."

The obvious answer is, of course, that the people have amended the Constitution fast or slowly, or not at all, as in their judgment the circumstances required. Since when has the judicial power of the Supreme Court been extended to passing on the competence of the people to frame their own government in

their own good time? With all due respect, such an attitude must be regarded as a self-arrogation of superior paternal wisdom which would have left the Founding Fathers stunned.

My view was shared by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and others, some of whom are held up as great beacon lights of liberalism. I think legal recognition of sociological and economic changes should come by way of constitutional amendment, or congressional action, whichever is appropriate.

In my opinion, once the Court has construed a constitutional provision, that construction should stand until changed by amendment, unless later evidence is found of *the intent of the framers* of the provision which shows the first construction to have been erroneous. That, of course, is why Madison's "Notes," Elliott's "Debates," and the "Federalist" are so valuable.

Any other approach seems to me

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to lead to the inevitable conclusion that the Constitution is the plaything of the judges at any time in office, which is, of course, the Warren-Black-Douglas concept, initiated by Holmes in *Missouri v. Holland*, where he said that the case "must be considered in the light of our whole experience and not merely in that of what was said a hundred years ago."

In so stating, Holmes rejected the Jefferson-Taney view of the treaty power, accepted and blessed by strong judicial statements for over a hundred years. Following Holmes, the idea of a "rubber Constitution," with the Court acting not as judges but as policy makers, though piously disavowing the role, has become accepted almost as normal constitutional doctrine.

My objection is to the reckless manner in which the present Court flouts the precedents laid down by the great Courts ahead of it and, glibly bypassing the constitutional-amendment process of Article V, rewrites the Constitution in its own image.

From a lawyer's standpoint the segregation decisions, which are deemed by many to be tender legal ground that should be avoided, will serve my purpose as well as any. I am dealing now, not with a sensitive sociological problem, but solely with the adjudication processes of the present Court in those cases, which leave one almost breathless with amazement.

WHEN THE COURT, in the first *Brown v. Board of Education* school-segregation case, in 1954, found the history of the Fourteenth Amendment to be "inconclusive"—which was, I believe, an understatement—one would think that a Court, *acting judicially*, would have said that, "There being no persuasive evidence of intent of the framers of the Amendment that the prior decisions of the Court are wrong, those decisions must stand, with the subject matter left to Congress or the amendatory process, as the Court has so often heretofore said about policy matters."

Just a few words about the prior decisions to illustrate my point. There were a number of applicable earlier precedents, the first in 1896, the last in 1950.

By way of concrete example, in the *Gong Lum* case of 1927—a school case from the State of Mississippi, in which both the question of equal protection of the laws *per se* and the separate-but-equal question under the Fourteenth Amendment were directly raised—the Supreme Court, then composed of Chief Justice Taft and Justices Holmes, Brandeis, Stone, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, Butler and Sanford, *unanimously* decided both questions in favor of the segregated schools provided for by the constitution of the State of Mississippi (see detailed comments, *Congressional Record*, July 21, 1958, p. 13106, especially 13107.

Indeed, Chief Justice Taft, writing the opinion of the *unanimous* Court, said: "Were this a new question it would call for very full argument and consideration, but we think that it is the same question which has been many times decided to be within the constitutional power of the State legislature to settle without intervention of the federal courts under the Federal Constitution."

Thus, in 1954 the present Supreme Court reversed precedents upholding segregated-school legislation not written alone in 1896, although the Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was much closer in time to the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment than it was 60 years later, but a decision rendered unanimously in 1927 by a great Court headed by Chief Justice Taft, and including among its membership Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, whose names are commonly associated with a liberal view of the Constitution in the field of individual rights.

It will be especially noted that the distinguished 1927 court considered itself bound by the long-established precedents, and that it was not within judicial competence to upset a constitutional interpretation so long settled.

THERE IS NO question that the decisions in the Brown and Bolling cases in May of 1954, giving a completely new meaning to the

Constitution, were a violent shock to those who believe in constitutional stability and constitutional precedent, and who look upon the judges of the Supreme Court as declarers of law rather than as social engineers, since changes in the social order, insofar as they fall within the federal domain, seem clearly to have been left to Congress or the amendment process by those who wrote the Constitution and its various added provisions.

Chief Justice John Marshall said in the great case of *Marbury v. Madison*: "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is."

There is no doubt what the law was at 11:59 A.M. on May 17, 1954. It had been definitely settled in *Gong Lum* in 1927, and in other cases. In 1938, Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for a majority of himself and Justices Brandeis, Stone, Black, Reed and Roberts, had said in *Missouri ex rel Gaines v. Canada*:

The state has sought to fulfill that obligation by furnishing equal facilities in separate schools, a method the validity of which has been sustained by our decisions. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, (163 U. S. 537, 544); *McCabe v. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.* (235 U. S. 151, 160); *Gong Lum v. Rice* (275 U. S. 78, 85, 86). Compare *Cumming v. Board of Education* (175 U. S. 528, 544, 545).

In fact, in *Sweatt v. Painter*, the identical Court had decided the

Brown case in 1954—substituting only Chief Justice Vinson for Chief Justice Warren—namely, Justices Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, Jackson, Burton, Clark and Minton, rested the decision squarely on the separate-but-equal doctrine.

But on May 17, 1954, at 1 P.M., all this was changed—changed by a judicial amendment of the Constitution—by a Court that, instead of declaring "what the law is," declared what, in the personal opinion of the then-incumbent judges, the law ought to be—in spite of a hundred years of federal and State legislation to the contrary, and contrary to judicial decisions long accepted by the Court itself as conclusive.

MOREOVER, in so doing, the Court did not even take notice of the long-established criteria for determining whether there has been a violation of the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, namely that legislative classifications are valid unless without any rational basis whatsoever, so that reasonable men cannot differ (see *American Bar Association Journal*, April, 1956, pp. 313, 316-17).

How far the Court went overboard in 1954 is most luridly demonstrated in the companion case—*Bolling v. Sharpe*, a case amazingly overlooked most of the time by Court critics—in which the Court flagrantly amended the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment by

converting it into an equal-protection clause.

If the *Brown v. Board of Education* case was startling, the companion *Bolling* case, invalidating the segregated-school statutes of Congress in the District of Columbia almost 100 years old, was even more startling.

The Court decided the *Brown* case under the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, saying:

We hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated, for whom the actions have been brought, are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion, whether such segregation also violates the due-process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

But in the companion case of *Bolling v. Sharpe*, a case amazingly day with reference to the District of Columbia's segregated-school statutes enacted by Congress, the Court faced the dilemma that the Federal Constitution contains both a due-process and an equal-protection clause, the due-process clause having been taken over verbatim from the Fifth Amendment, and adds purposefully an equal-protection clause, because that concept was deemed and construed not to be embraced in due process (see *Hurtado v. California*). But the

Fifth Amendment, applicable to the Federal Government, contains only a due-process clause.

However, the Court that had made the psychological ruling in the Brown Case was equal to the dilemma that it faced in the Bolling Case. It held that the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment should be deemed also an equal-protection clause as respects the Federal Government—a clear case of judicial amendment of the Constitution.

I personally have never had any opposition to integration, which I

have lived with happily on a small scale all my life; but I have never believed in a legal compulsion of the South—especially by the Court. The South lives in a situation which, until the Warren Court, was deliberately held to be solely within the purview of the States and not of the federal courts except as to equal treatment, and at the federal level primarily in Congress. I have never believed that the Southern situation should be settled by those who don't have it, but only by those who live with it. Apparently history has taught some of us nothing.

There is another danger threatening humanity from within the "Capitalist" camp. It is understood only by the few.

It is impossible to work a system forever which requires the creation of new debts, public and private, in an uninterrupted series, and without any true amortization. The day must come when a hundred per cent income tax would not suffice to pay the interest and when private business will be unable to provide "reasonable" interest and dividends.

A boundless inflation such as had been operated in Germany in the 1920's, an abolition of most debt obligation or the abolition of interest payments on them, or simple chaos must follow. In any case the system would end.

The ultimate drama of total collapse of the Babylonian system is not far off. Just consider the fact that the total public debt of the United States exceeds the book value of the national possessions, and grows at an astronomical rate.

While the techniques of Capitalism, which is *not* the same thing as private property and free initiative are with us, there will be slumps, inflation and unemployment. Under "their" system the business community must never be allowed to shake off the debt burden or the need for loans. Therefore it must be subjected to periodic recessions and to inflation. And in given conditions the alternative to inflation is unemployment, and famine.

"WHERE BOYS RULE"

*Twenty-seven years of combating juvenile delinquency
before it starts*

by Jacques Bramhall, Jr.

THE WORN, DIRT-STAINED dice clicked against the brick tenement wall, and bounced to a stop on the dirty pavement, showing a three and a two.

Seven pairs of eyes watched every movement as the player picked up the dice, blew on them, and threw them expertly against the wall again, shouting:

"Five it is! Come on Phoebe!"

Today, some 26 years later, Stanley Klee doesn't remember whether or not he made that point. All he knows is that that was both the last and luckiest crap game he ever played.

For a stranger came along just then and interrupted the game with the suggestion: "How would you guys like to set up your own club and run it yourselves?"

The question was met by a chorus of disbelief:

"Oh Yeah?" "Some joke!" "Aw, he's nuts!" "Who are you, a copper?"

Gradually the stranger convinced them that he was not a "cop," and that he meant what he said. Besides, he talked their language and, except that he was older, he seemed just like them.

This was not surprising, for the stranger was Harry Slonaker, a graduate and former Mayor of the Boys Brotherhood Republic of Chicago.

Thus was the New York unit of the Boys Brotherhood Republic formed in 1932, with eight crap shooters in a rented lower East Side store with borrowed benches.

But instead of shooting crap, the eight boys set about forming their own government, with the helpful advice of Harry Slonaker, who became the first supervisor of the Boys Brotherhood Republic of New York, Inc. A group of public spirited citizens, including Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Richard Welling, and Gene Tunney became interested in the project, formed a board of directors, and raised funds to support the fledgling Republic.

The unique Republic grew apace. In 1933 it moved into larger rented quarters, and in 1935 the citizens occupied their own City Hall, a remodeled, five story tenement building at 290 East Third Street, which is now owned by BBR free and clear of mortgages.

Today there are over 500 citizens

of BBR. Stanley Klee, the first elected Mayor, is a graduate member of the Board of Directors and its Treasurer. He devotes most of his spare time from his sales engineer job with Baldwin Belting, Inc., to the affairs of the BBR, where he is a frequent visitor.

"There is no telling what kind of gang activities my seven friends and I might eventually have drifted into, if Harry Slonaker hadn't come along that alley 26 years ago," Klee said. "After all, there was nothing else for us to do. We were bored stiff. In those days there were hardly any parks or recreation areas around. In addition, like all boys (and adults, too) we had the yearning to belong, to be accepted as members of a group. Instead of giving our allegiance to some gang, we soon developed a fierce loyalty to BBR where, as Harry Slonaker promised, we were allowed to run things ourselves. It was different from most boys' clubs and settlement houses, where the rules are made and enforced by adults.

"Everything we had in the building belonged to us. Therefore we were careful to protect and maintain our private property."

IT IS THIS IDEA of responsible self-government, or Juvenile Democracy, which makes BBR unique among youth organizations of its kind. The philosophy behind BBR is that it is not enough merely to take boys off the streets and give

them an outlet for their energies, important as this is. BBR does more than turn out boys who are not criminally inclined. The citizens learn, through experience, that responsibility must go hand in hand with democracy, if the latter is to succeed. This attitude is carried over into their adult lives, to the benefit of themselves, their families, their communities, and the nation.

The government of the Boys Brotherhood Republic of New York, Inc., is patterned after that of New York City. The citizens of the Republic elect their own mayor, city clerk, councilmen, judges, and prosecuting attorney. There is also a chief of police, appointed by the mayor, and three police captains in charge of a "force" of 100 citizens, each of whom has one hour of duty per week. The citizens have their own code for various "crimes" and offenses, such as roughhousing and profanity; penalties usually consist of banishment from the premises for a stated length of time, depending upon the severity of the "crime." The accused is entitled to trial by jury and to defense counsel of his own choosing.

The Republic has its own Bar Association, with procedures and requirements similar to those of the Bar Association of the City of New York. The councilmen enact laws and regulations by majority vote in public sessions, after lively and thorough debate in which each citizen may express his views. The citi-

izens publish their own newspaper, *Boys' World*, and tax themselves ten cents a month for eight months a year (supplemented, of course, by outside contributions).

In addition, every citizen must serve on at least one of the working committees or departments, which include Education, Public Welfare, Citizenship, Police, Investigation, Employment, Recreation, Sports, Sanitation, and Cloak Room. Thus every citizen, even those who do not hold elective office, has his special area of responsibility, which not only makes for the smooth and economical running of the Republic but, even more important, emphasizes to the impressionable young mind the truth that there is no such thing as "something for nothing."

The success of this unique pilot project in Juvenile Democracy is shown by the fact that out of the thousands of present and graduate citizens there has been no recorded case of one ever getting into trouble with the law. Yet these boys live in one of the prime breeding grounds of delinquency and crime—the lower East Side—where the juvenile population alone is 35,000.

Although BBR is primarily concerned with the prevention, rather than the cure of juvenile delinquents, a number of the latter have been referred by the courts and welfare agencies to Supervisor Ralph Hittman, himself a graduate of BBR. These boys are offered the opportunity to become citizens

of BBR on the same terms as the other citizens. They must swear to obey its laws, uphold its constitution, and volunteer for at least one of the many working committees.

THE EFFECTIVENESS of this approach to the delinquent is attested to by the fact that out of some 50 referrals over the past three years, not one has since become embroiled with the law. In fact, a number have gone on to become elected officials of the Republic, and all have participated constructively in its affairs.

For instance, one of the citizen counselors at BBR's summer camp in Bear Mountain, Camp Wabena-ki, is a former delinquent who even today could tell the most crime-hardened dope-pusher all there is to know about mixing heroin. This lad, before becoming a citizen of the Republic, was also proficient in the use of zipguns, switch knives, and other weapons, as well as being an expert in breaking and entering. Today, his time and talents are devoted to teaching the "Young Fry," or future citizens, how to carve model boats out of bark, how to manipulate clay into a piece of pottery, and, what's more, he is really enjoying this constructive work which occupies his spare time after school and during the summer.

Hittman can give other similar examples or "case histories" of former delinquents who have "gone straight" after being exposed to the

responsibilities, freedoms, and recreational facilities of the Republic.

BUT THE CONSTRUCTIVE influence of BBR goes beyond its immediate membership of 300 citizens and 200 "Small Fry." Hittman tells how at the height of the 1957 teenage crime wave the citizens of BBR launched a successful "zip-gun drive" during which almost 100 weapons of all sizes and descriptions were collected from members of warring gangs of juvenile delinquents. Most of the participants in this drive were citizens who were former members of these gangs, and, according to Hittman, "know where to go, whom to see, and what to say to them."

"These fellows have a language all their own," Hittman explained. "They understand each other. When it was explained that failure to turn in the weapons would probably bring on raids by the police, and when assurances were given that their anonymity would be protected, the gang members cooperated. The result was an immediate lessening of the tensions and undercurrent of violence which existed among the 35,000 kids under 17 years old who are crammed into the area of the Ninth Police Precinct."

For this accomplishment, BBR won the National Youth Group Achievement Award, presented by the Parents' Institute.

Dr. Julius Yourman, Chairman of the National Self-Government

Committee, Inc., and a trustee of BBR, explained BBR's remarkable record at the Republic's 25th Anniversary meeting.

"Like most great ideas, the purpose of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic can be explained very simply," he said. "It is a demonstration that democracy does work when it is encouraged in a real setting.

"BBR offers a balanced program of freedom and responsibility in a pattern of orderly self-government. The citizens set their own rules, make their own laws, and enforce them, and plan their own activities within the limitations of their constitutional city-form of government. Within their City Hall they have full freedom and full responsibility, with an understanding supervisor as a friendly counselor.

"But outside their City Hall, in their community, where they do not live apart from other citizens, the boys know that they must conform to the laws and pattern they have developed there. And while they have the freedom to discuss the laws and community problems, they also have the responsibility of conforming and of actively working to make it a better community for all."

While the self-government or "Juvenile Democracy" feature is what makes the BBR unique among youth organizations, the accent is not entirely on this important aspect. The great majority of the citizens, while underprivileged, are normal, healthy boys. As such

they need and deserve the normal outlets for their energy.

The Republic, therefore, is equipped with conventional facilities for competitive sports and recreational activities. These include a small but adequate gymnasium and basketball court; pool and ping-pong tables; occasional movies; library; and periodic field trips to places of interest in the metropolitan area. In competitive team sports, as in individual tournaments within the Republic, the accent is on fair play and good sportsmanship, rather than on winning. Yet their competitive record is good. In 1958, BBR won the City Championship in soft ball for teams under 16 years old, and the Manhattan Championship for teams of boys under 18 years old. They finished second in indoor track competition with other settlement houses, won the City Championship in basketball "foul shooting" with their teams of boys under 16 and under 18 years old, and their 120 pound and 140 pound basketball teams both came in second in the intersettlement matches.

BECAUSE THE CITIZENS of the Republic are organized to run their own affairs and to maintain the premises, the operating budget, which is raised through voluntary contributions, is comparatively low. It was about \$67,000 for 1957. This includes both the Lower East Side premises and the summer camp at Bear Mountain, at which each boy

spends two weeks away from the heat of the lower East Side tenements. Unlike the conventional "Recreational" clubs for boys, the self-government at BBR needs the minimum of paid supervisors and other help. In this way, more programming and facilities are obtained for each dollar donated.

From his experience as both citizen and supervisor, Ralph Hittman believes that the self-government idea is the most effective, the least expensive and the most constructive way of combatting juvenile delinquency. Pointing to the overcrowded conditions in the detention centers for delinquents, and the alarming rise in teenage crime, Hittman says that a chain of self-government centers like BBR would do more good and cost less money than is now being spent on inadequate institutions "where many boys come out worse than when they went in."

Today, with the world constantly in a dizzy, spinning state of conflict, turbulence, and unrest, the BBR is training boys in the elementary principles of cooperation, good citizenship, and the fundamentals of democracy, while at the same time providing facilities for competitive sports and recreational activities. The Republic has demonstrated clearly that the principles of self-government and democratic procedure, ostensibly the achievement of maturity, are also applicable to youth.

MERCURY ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ **WARNED YOU**

Here are some of the facts we previously gave our readers:

√ Today's drive of the Communist apparatus in the United States is four pronged: (1) "The struggle for peace," as the Communists themselves describe their fake peace offensive; (2) The repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950; (3) Amnesty for the Smith Act prisoners, together with agitation for the repeal of the Act; and (4) What the Communists call "the new stage of the Rosenberg fight," the first stage having been a tremendous drive for executive clemency.—(November, 1953, page 31)

√ I am desperately and earnestly pro-American in the highest and most refined sense of that word. Political Zionism, it seems to me, does violence to that concept. The so-called German-American Bund was out of place in American life. Similarly, Zionist-American organizations are out of place.—REVEREND EDWARD L. R. ELSON, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. (October, 1956, page 46)

√ The "conspirators" were too clever to urge the U. S. to give 13.8 billions of gold to their international banker friends. So they got us to give their favored countries the money which they then deposited in our banks. Now they can convert the surplus money we gave them into our gold. That would leave us with the insufficient amount of only 8 billion of gold—out of over 28 billions that we formerly owned. (May, 1956, page 122)

√ When a Communist governs America, and that day will come as certainly as the sun rises, it will be a different America and behind him will stand the Red Army to implement the dictatorship of the proletariat.—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER (from a speech made in 1928 and referred to in hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. October 18, 1945, page 57)

√ On January 5, 1957, Ike asked Congress to give **him** unlimited personal power. In the joint resolution presented to Congress, he asked for the right to use our Armed Forces, "as **he** deemed necessary" to fight anywhere in the Middle East. This resolution really makes it a mutual defense treaty be-

tween the United States and Israel. It is exactly what Israel attempted unsuccessfully to obtain from the U. S. during the past year. Note the wording, "To give military aid to any nation resisting aggression from a **nation controlled by international communism.**" Our State Department already declares that Syria and Egypt are "controlled by international communism." (April, 1957, pages 111 and 112)

√ Testimony on Page 4590, Part 13 of Hearings of the Internal Security Commission shows that the Institute of Pacific Relations was used by the Soviets to collect information not only on the United States, but also on Japan and China.

On Page 4850 you will find a schedule stating that the Institute of Pacific Relations received \$291,000 from the Carnegie Foundation and on Page 4851 a statement that \$4,144,771.48 was allocated to the Institute of Pacific Relations by the Rockefeller Foundation.—Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, Second Session, on the Institute of Pacific Relations. (July, 1956, page 48)

√ Those who have been indifferent to the plans of the conspirators "within our country" should mark well the warning of September 26, 1956.

"Denver, Sept. 26—(AP)—The cost to the United States of a third world war might run anywhere from \$1,500,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000,000.

"That estimate came from Navy Comdr. Eugene R. Blandin of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in an address at a national-resources conference here.

"For some reason, major wars in the United States have a way of costing just about ten times what the previous one did,' Blandin said. 'The War Between the States cost \$3,900,000,000, the First World War cost \$39,600,000,000 and the Second World War cost \$386,000,000,000.'" (January, 1957, page 118)

√ One of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated upon the people of any nation is the belief of our citizens, that "Our Money is safe because of the gold reserves in Fort Knox." With this as a propaganda screen we have been led into the greatest inflationary and debt binge in our history.—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. (June, 1956, page 122)

√ In Saudi Arabia we built the largest air base in the world. That country produces one million barrels of oil per day and adjacent Kuwait produces 300,000 barrels per day. These important countries have just advised the United States that if we don't change our unfair policy in the Middle East, they will nationalize everything. (December, 1955, page 100)

penny profits



by Bertha Godshall

WHY DO PEOPLE throw pennies across the grave of this famous man?"

Visitors in Philadelphia frequently ask this question after observing bystanders toss coins upon the final resting place of Benjamin Franklin in Christ Church Burial Ground.

This curious rite is a recent custom. It originated in 1947, when, during the visit of a group of schoolchildren to the landmark, one flipped a coin on the grave, remarking as he did so, "A penny saved is a penny earned." His classmates promptly followed his example. This practice caught the public's fancy, and sightseers started adding their mites to the collection.

Some think this ritual a tribute to the man whose name is almost synonymous with saving. Others believe the procedure will bring good luck.

Over a period of time this pile of money steadily mounted. How to put it to good use presented a problem to the people of Christ Church. They decided to turn these contributions into a special fund for the maintenance of the Franklin burial plot.

Now and then, when a verger happens to be gathering up the scattered coins, some tourist will offer to buy a few of the pennies for keepsakes. Advised they are not for sale, the

visitor usually makes a modest contribution to the fund in exchange for the coins he wishes as mementoes.

For many years after Franklin's death, his burial place was not accessible to visitors. The church yard was closed to the general public, and the high brick wall prevented outsiders from getting a glimpse within. However, this was remedied in 1858, when that portion of the wall directly beside the Franklin graves was removed and replaced by an iron railing which now gives sightseers an unobstructed view from the sidewalk.

The two flat stone slabs which mark the graves of Franklin and his wife are in keeping with the couple's modest mode of living. They bear the simple inscription: "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1790." Although his will provided for this simple marking that was to grace his final resting place, he had written an earlier epitaph, obviously composed in a whimsical mood. It reads: "The body of Benjamin Franklin Printer (Like the cover of an old book Its contents torn out and stript of its lettering and gilding) Lies here food for worms. But the work will not be lost, for it will (as he believes) appear once more In a new and more elegant edition Revised and corrected by The Author."

LESSONS TO LEARN FROM **sputnik**

by Leopold Braun, A. A.

FORGETFUL of czarist Russia's contribution to the world of science, Americans were shocked at the launching of the first *sputnik*. Now that this bewilderment has subsided, followed by a nationwide epidemic of self downgrading, it is well to take an appraisal of forgotten or ignored Russian scientific activity partially leading to the USSR's success.

It is necessary to point out that Russia's hardly mentioned scientific momentum, patiently built up over the years, does not deserve *exclusive* credit for the spectacular firing of artificial satellites. This article will show how "borrowed" Western science and filched "know-how" powerfully contributed to the brilliancy of this "first."

During World War I, when Communism was introduced into Russia by violence and ruse, Soviet science was definitely not starting from scratch. As far back as 1724, Peter the Great had founded the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Moscow. It was named after Lomo-

nossov who could be compared with our own Jefferson for his universal knowledge. After him, came the two celebrated mathematicians, Lobatchevsky and Tchebouichev, along with the physicist, Lebedev. Russia also had its own pioneer virus discoverer in the person of Ivanovsky, sometimes compared to Pasteur. Little known outside Russia except by students of aeronautics is N. E. Zhukovsky (1847-1921), often called the father of Soviet aviation in Bolshevik manuals of history. This learned Russian authored 170 works dealing with mechanics, aerodynamics and the theory of flying apparatus. The names of Pavlov and Metchnikov in medicine and biology are better known in the Western world. Pavlov's experiments in nerve reflexes have nothing to do with the brain-washing methods falsely attributed to his name. This renowned Russian scientist was a God-worshipping Christian who died in 1936. Another widely known Russian is Mendelyeev because of his valence

tables in chemistry. A Russian innovator in physics dealing more particularly with interplanetary missiles was Konstantin E. Tsioukovsky (1857-1935). This prodigious scientist specialized in the theory of aerodynamics, publishing 165 papers and leaving more than 400 manuscripts on moving outer space bodies. It is a fairly accurate guess that Tsioukovsky's purely theoretical computations, aided by "borrowed" Western laboratory experiments and foreign electronic equipment, contributed to the success of *sputnik*. It took the Soviets 23 years after his death to decide suddenly that a monument should be erected to his memory.

THUS THE USSR inherited a considerable scientific momentum. The first years of Communist rule saw a pause in scientific progress. Lenin had more immediate worries than the state of Russian scientific research. The former imperial universities of Moscow, St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Kiev, Kazan and Kharkov carried on a precarious existence during the Civil War years. Prior to that time, Russian savants especially in the field of applied sciences had worked against tremendous odds, in poorly equipped laboratories with meager financial help from the Czar or from the aristocracy. Long-nurtured hopes for a greater development of scientific research at the dawn of the revolution took more

time to materialize. Until the practical usefulness of scientists became established, the Soviets barely tolerated their existence.

Lenin was succeeded by Stalin who ruled every phase of Russian life for the next 29 years. Stalin's persecution complex was felt crushingly by thinkers, writers and political leaders.

It is undeniable that following the political assassination of S. M. Kirov (1934), Stalin's purges engulfed men of science as well as politicians. Khrushchev is said to have admitted that Joffé, one of Russia's most celebrated physicists, figured on Stalin's list of those to be liquidated. Even Piotr Kapitsa is known to have been subjected to house arrest. In 1935, when Kapitsa returned to Russia for one of his many visits from his Cambridge laboratory, where he had been experimenting for the last ten years, the NKVD forbade him to leave. The Soviet Government bought up his entire experimental laboratory in England and had it installed for him in Moscow so he could pursue his work for the scientific renown of Communism. From that time on, Kapitsa was never allowed to leave the country. (His name has been associated erroneously, it appears, with satellite launchings.)

However, because the Kremlin leaders had future use for them, the Soviet scientists did not suffer as indiscriminately in the purges as

other classes. The "cold storage" of these men of science was part of a vast plan for Soviet scientific expansion. In this realm of materialistic determinism, the Kremlin was not mistaken. What are the facts today? Soviet physicists *have* mastered nuclear physics. Four years after the first explosion over Japan of the American atomic bomb, the Soviets produced one of their own. Thermonuclear secrets, once the proud monopoly of American scientists, have been mastered by Soviet laboratories. Soviet fame in the launching of artificial satellites has resounded from pole to pole. All these facts are incontestably on the credit side of Soviet world prestige.

Credit should be given where it is due. It would be folly on the other hand to omit considering debit factors barely ever mentioned because they are so little known.

Since World War II, Soviet technology has progressed by leaps and bounds, *after* it inherited overnight the accumulated fruits of Western technical research and progress. This statement is supported by the author's 12 uninterrupted years of residence during contemporary times in Soviet Russia. Armed with a perfect knowledge of the language, and having direct contacts with Russians in all walks of life from every important center of the USSR, this writer claims some authority in placing the *sputnik* success in its proper perspective. It

becomes imperative to moderate the unbounded admiration of Westerners who have gawked with undue admiration at these accomplishments. It is still time to debunk the myth of Soviet superiority in technology.

WHY WAS THE WORLD outside Russia so startled in October, 1957, when the Soviet news agency TASS triumphantly announced the successful firing of the world's first artificial satellite? The first reason is that no one was prepared for this Soviet victory. Nowhere in the history of Soviet technology is there any record of any progressive build-up in the field of *applied science*, warranting such an unheralded achievement. On the other hand, it should be more widely known that the Kremlin lost no time in using foreign scientific discoveries literally dropped into the lap of Russian laboratories by the scores of Benedict Arnolds harbored by the U.S.A. It is high time to recognize, after all, that Russian technologists—and this includes those born after the revolution—are as intelligent as those produced by other countries.

Whipped-up hysteria such as was witnessed in America following *sputnik* is unwarranted in the light of the fact that, prior to World War II, *practical applications* of radar, electronics, sonar and transistors were barely known in the Soviet Union. American RCA engineers

were the ones who installed the first television transmitter ever put in operation in Soviet Russia. The best radio receiver ever produced in Russia was an exact replica of the Model T-10 RCA. Its component parts were on exhibit at the Polytechnic Museum of Moscow. The only radio teletype known in Russia prior to World War II was the excellent German Siemens-Halske, a highly electronized apparatus baffling the assumed competence of Soviet engineers. In aeronautics, the imposing TU-104, designed by the excellent engineer that Tupolev is, turned out to have been a doctored and adapted jet-propelled job reproducing English Metro-Vickers models. The best car produced in the USSR, by Soviet mechanical standards, was a copy of the 1936 Buick eight-cylinder block engine enclosed in a body that is practically handmade. This writer still has to be shown any technical product made in the USSR, which is not a more or less ably copied model of Western manufacture.

SOVIET INNOVATION, invention, or the outright production of a prototype machine of any description popularly called a "first," exists nowhere in the Soviet Union. Everything is a copy of some foreign make, with the noticeable exception of *sputnik's* propulsive mechanism, far in advance of anything the West has yet produced with the help of German scientists.

In this respect, it is time Americans should know that Beria's "*politruki*" (political directors), incorporated in all units of the Red Army, rounded up twenty V I-V II German experts and other scientists for every single one the Americans brought over to this country. The handshake on the Elbe between the United States and Red armies was an outrageous joke, as far as collaboration between the two "allies" was concerned.

In the year 1956, serious-minded analysts of Sovietology were impressed by the staggering budgetary expenses in that country for scientific research. This alone reached the colossal sum of 13 billion rubles, quite apart from unrevealed sums earmarked for nuclear experiments, guided missiles and outerspace satellite launchings. With the ruble artificially pegged at five to the U.S. dollar (though much could be said about the elasticity of the Soviet ruble), one can appreciate the magnitude of these expenditures, possible only in a totalitarian State. Any Soviet official stating that the cost of *sputnik* is inferior to the cost to the United States of the A-Bomb, that no sacrifices had to be made and no priorities invoked to arrive at these results, is not speaking the truth.

There was something salutary for America in being shaken out of its complacency and apathy by *sputnik*. Belatedly, Americans began to realize to what extent Soviet scientists

had been absorbing the published results of Western scientific research. For many years, Soviet centers of learning have been subscribing to every conceivable scientific and technical magazine published not only in the U.S.A., but throughout the entire world. In 1957, both the USSR and Red China bought the technical information of 800,000 patents from the Royal Scottish Museum, a bureau similar to that of the U.S. Patent Office. The United States also subscribes to thousands of Soviet publications. But there is an immense difference between the two countries. Knowledge of it should shake more responsible Americans out of their torpor.

An official American commission has established that out of 1,200 Soviet scientific reviews and magazines received in this country, 200 are considered of major importance. But of this number, only 30 are translated. It seems that there are only 30 people employed in that department.

In contrast, the Soviet Academy of Sciences for several years has had an institute of scientific and technical research employing 2,300 full-time technicians and 20,000 part-time translators. This institute gathers useful publications from all over the world. It employs 13,000 professionals summarizing this information immediately published in 13 special-information magazines. Yearly, more than 400,000

quintessential extracts from 10,000 foreign publications are made available to keenly interested Russian readers. This same institute publishes a series of extra-special bulletins sent to industrial committees for their speedy information on recently developed techniques. Bilingual technical dictionaries are constantly brought up to date. Complete files are kept available for immediate reference. State publishing concerns such as *Gosizdat* literally peel 16,000 yearly publications from abroad. In certain instances special compilations are published for students seeking technical details of foreign inventions.

This entire activity is governed by the USSR Academy of Sciences, not to be looked upon as a mere assembly of technicians. The actual research and practical application of this vast pooling of information is carried out not so much in universities as in laboratories and institutes governed by the Academy.

IN THE DOMAIN of natural sciences, the Academy serves 118 institutes. Of these, 18 are for physics and mathematics; 20 for geography and geology; 16 for chemistry; 32 for biology and as many for technology. There are 16 branches of the Academy while the so-called Autonomous Republics have 12 Academies of their own with corresponding institutes for research.

Much of this stupendous effort shows Soviet Russia's palpable in-

terest *now*, in natural and applied sciences. It indicates also in a disguised manner, the Kremlin's determination to compensate as much as it can for the innumerable killings, imprisonment, exile and unexplained disappearance of thousands of qualified and eminently competent professors, teachers, engineers and technicians, who dropped out of the ranks during the purges following Kirov's assassination when Stalin's paranoia had reached its height.

Back in the eighteenth century, a French cleric by the name of l'abbé Chappe d'Auteroche remarked that Russians had always had a talent for copying. In the twentieth century, they showed great skill in adapting for themselves, the fruits of foreign research and technique. This was evidenced in many projects including the Moscow subway, particularly escalators, rolling stock and electrical signaling. In other unauthorized copying ventures back in the mid-thirties, they were less fortunate. This was seen when they tried and tried to reproduce the then existing models of some IBM machines on lease at the time in Russia. Today, they are having more success not only with electronic computers, but also with automation.

A determined fixity of political purpose enabled the Kremlin to startle the world with a workable satellite product. How did this come about so rapidly when there were

no recorded Soviet achievements warranting such a spectacular accomplishment?

IN THE YEAR 1944, Lavrenti P. Beria, head of the secret police, suddenly became extremely interested in thermonuclear energy and fission. Production of U-235 and the vast possibilities of its utilization for Soviet world expansion became an objective of paramount importance for the NKVD, now MVD. It has been revealed that the top-secret end product of years of American laboratory research was handed over to the Soviets at that time, lock, stock and barrel, in the form of ready-to-use U-235. Our Benedict Arnolds saw to it that the formulae, know-how and all other pertinent ultra-secret scientific data accompanied these criminal shipments to Soviet Russia! But let us not get too far ahead of this story.

From Russians working in the NKVD's central administration on the *Lubianka Ploshtchad*, now named after the ill-famed Felix Dzerzhinsky (head of Lenin's original *Cheka*), this writer learned that Beria had sent out circulars to all divisional and provincial headquarters of the secret police, ordering them to round up all known scientists and engineering technicians inside Russia. The purpose was not to arrest or maltreat them in any way. The idea was to assemble them and pool their knowledge and experience in a vast nation-

wide effort to classify and assign this immense potential to specific jobs. It was not the Soviet Academy of Sciences that was controlling this immense project, but the engineers of the secret police.

CONTRARY TO old-fashioned ideas still prevalent in the United States and other countries, it is widely thought that the MVD busies itself exclusively with policing the misnamed "dictatorship of the proletariat." That is not so. Among other dedicated services to the Party, the MVD keeps USSR economy on more or less of an even keel by its expert handling of politically-condemned Russians. The MVD now has more than 40 years' experience in employing these helpless souls in a great variety of forced labor projects useful for the State. MVD qualified engineers control, supervise and plan the monumental projects of river joining, irrigation and canal digging. When the late Andrei Y. Vishinsky stated at the UN that the USSR made peaceful use of atomic energy to remove mountains and alter the course of rivers, he was impudently lying. Atomic reactors were not yet installed at the time in Russia. Spies operating in the United States had not yet succeeded in handing over our secrets to the Kremlin. With his own eyes, this author saw Soviet "atomic energy" used for the junction of the Volga and Moskva Rivers. The

"atomic energy" consisted of from 100 to 200 thousand men and women led to and from work morning and night under MVD guards.

Top secret directives were sent out through the *Narkomindel* (Foreign Office of the time, now *Minindiel*), to all Soviet secret police key agents operating throughout the world disguised as ambassadors, diplomatic ministers, consuls, military, naval and air attachés, students, artists, purchasing agents like the former *Amtorg*, press agents, tourists and virtually to every holder of a Soviet passport for travel abroad. The instructions were for these agents to channel all possible information to contact men, exactly as described in the revelations of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and others.

Beria's frenzied objective was to acquire the entire world's technical secrets with particular insistence on United States scientific research. Initially, the Soviets pooh-poohed our atomic tests, until some of their observers were invited to witness the Bikini experiments. Soviet spying on that grandiose scale was mainly entrusted in the U.S. to comrade Georgi Zarubin, former Kremlin envoy to Ottawa, then to London and finally to Washington. When Zarubin arrived in Washington, no mention was made in the press that he was then—and now continues to be—a top-ranking officer in the MVD State Security military forces, completely distinct

from the Red Army "High Staff."

Taciturn Zarubin could exercise his renowned snooping abilities without restraint simply because of the complete diplomatic immunity protecting his person as an accredited ambassador! It was he who on January 27, 1958, negotiated the U.S.A.-USSR so-called "cultural exchange," just before making way for loquacious Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov's arrival.

To the debit side of the balance sheet also belongs the incredible flow of U.S. lend-lease supplies sent to the USSR for its war effort. Conservatively speaking, at least one-third of this equipment went to prop up and expand Soviet Russia's postwar economy. One example out of many which can be cited to support this statement is the fact that 60 American engineers, all specialists in oil refining, supervised the building *with American equipment*, during World War II, of five oil cracking plants in Soviet Russia. These plants started operations *after* the war. Today, the *Sovneph* (Soviet Oil State Trust) is competing with the United States in the world oil market. With refineries paid for by American tax-payers, the Soviets are presently underselling American oil products. Argentina is buying most of its oil from the Soviets at prices underselling all other oil-producing countries. According to the Moscow *Pravda* of September 30, 1958, the USSR will ship annually to Austria, 500,000 tons of

Soviet oil for seven years. Khrushchev prophesied to an American official in Moscow: "We will bury you," after prating on coexistence.

It is not too well known that printed technical specifications accompanied the shipments for practically every piece of lend-lease equipment sent from the U.S.A. to our "gallant allies." For the benefit of Russians who could not read English, these specifications were even translated into Russian. For the first time in their lives, Soviet technicians and engineers handled precision instruments they did not even know existed! Mention is only made here of equipment freely and openly sent to Russia from the United States. On top of all this, since difficulty was experienced by overrated Soviet engineers in the proper use of this equipment, teams of highly-trained American experts were sent to Russia to show these men how to handle U.S. matériel. Besides this, alert and bright young Russians were sent here during World War II for the purpose of absorbing American technique.

WHAT WAS not sent to them via lend-lease or "*Amtorg*," they simply filched or otherwise obtained—by any means at their command—through spies and traitors feeding their information to MVD headquarters in Moscow. It is now an established fact that there were leaks in our defense and security measures. Beria saw to it that his

experts got this information fast.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratories, in October, 1958 reported on his 23-day tour of the Soviet Union. After seeking permission several times to visit Soviet satellite computers, he states that he was given the "run-around." "We saw none of the operations," he said, "except the moon watch program, which is copied directly from ours at the Smithsonian Observatory."

WITH THESE FACTS in mind, it is not difficult to understand more clearly this sudden burst into fame of Soviet technology. This article makes no pretense of explaining everything. It merely gives credit where credit is due. It is honest enough to make mention of the little-known contribution made by truly Russian scientists to the relatively new science of outerspace ballistics.

It is one thing to pursue the study of science purely for the advancement of human knowledge and welfare. It is quite another to prostitute its discoveries for politico-military purposes of world domination under the hammer and sickle. There exists not a single avenue of human endeavor where communist duplicity has not excelled to the point of deceiving every nation having dealings with Kremlin leaders. Whether in diplomacy, commerce, the arts, scientific research or general cultural relations, the record shows this statement to be no exaggeration. It is not that we should shut ourselves off from desirable contacts with the Russian nation having so much to offer us. The lesson to be derived in dealing with the masters of deceit who are the Soviets—not the Russian people—is contained in Matt. 10:16, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."

From the American Bar Association Report, Page 17719, *Congressional Record* of Aug. 22, 1958, we quote:

"The Communist philosophy of negotiation was stated in 1931 to the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow by Dmitri Manuilski, a Soviet official and at one time the presiding officer of the UN Security Council:

'War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist.'" (Also in Congressional Record, May 31, 1955, Page A3764).

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

The Forces of Darkness

By Russell Maguire

ALL OF US adults desire to be different than we are, and to be more than we are. Forces heretofore unknown to us, and therefore beyond our past control, *have conditioned us into being what is not in accordance with our true nature and certainly not what our Creator intended us to be.* We have been victims of *false knowledge* deliberately “planted” in us. It was intended to lead us into the abyss. It prepared us like a square peg for a round hole.

Our great *inborn talents* were never developed. We were always steered away from the Kingdom of God which Jesus correctly told us was *within* each and every human being! Never has the word “human” been explained to us. “Hu” is an ancient term meaning “God”, and when man opens both eyes and develops his *Inner Mind*, man is a *Hu-man* or *God-man*. Man then will know and refuse to accept

false knowledge. He will resist the brainwashing and mass hypnosis of all of the (*poisoned*) “*controlled communications media.*”

He will then radiate
True Light, True Knowledge
and *True Understanding.*

He will live close to God.

Hermes Trismegistus said, 6,000 years ago—“Consider this also, O Son, That God hath freely bestowed upon man, above all other things, these two, to wit, Mind and Speech, or Reason, *equal to immortality.* These, if any man use, or employ upon what he ought, he shall differ nothing from the *Immortals.*”

Hermes also said:

“The wickedness of a soul is *ignorance.* The virtue of a soul is *knowledge.*”

True Knowledge should be our lamp and our compass. As we have regularly stated, Mercury’s aim is to help *replace ignorance with knowledge.*

Jefferson's Debt

by Rod Holmgren

SEVENTEEN YEARS after Thomas Jefferson left the White House, the tranquil security of his life at Monticello was threatened. This personal crisis gave the American people an unusual opportunity.

As his eighty-third birthday neared in the winter of 1826, Jefferson was troubled more by his debts than the promise of death. To his old friend, James Madison he wrote in February, "I must sell everything here, perhaps considerably in Bedford, move thither with my family, where I have not even a log hut to put my head into."

Jefferson had never been careless with money. He had been generous to countless friends who, since his retirement from the White House, made Monticello a national guest house. Some nights as many as 70 slept under his roof.

His cherished library had been shipped to Washington 12 years earlier to become the foundation for the Library of Congress. That brought Jefferson \$25,000, but well over \$15,000 was swallowed by creditors. Then came a succession of crop failures, a defaulted \$20,000 note signed for a friend, and the heavy costs of hospitality. Now simple interest on his debts was taking over a fourth of his annual income.

Opening of cheap land in the Northwest Territory, which Jefferson encouraged as President, had ruined farm values in Virginia. Sale of his outlying lands by ordinary methods, he knew, would bring only a tithe of their value.

Desperate, Jefferson made a proposal to the Virginia legislature. "Give me permission to sell part of my lands by public lottery," he said, "and it will bring enough money to pay my debts and save Monticello and its farm."

"And what remuneration do I ask?" he wrote in a plea titled *Thoughts on Lotteries*. "Money from the treasury? Not a cent. I ask nothing from the earnings or labors of my fellow-citizens . . . if permitted to sell in a way that will bring me a fair price, to sell in a way which will offend no moral principle, and to expose none to risk but the willing and those wishing to take the chance of gain."

To allay argument that such a lottery might set a precedent, Jefferson suggested, "Let those who shall quote the precedent, bring their case with the same measure. Have they, as in this case, devoted three score and one years of their lives, uninterruptedly, to the service of their country? Have the times of

these services been as trying as those which have embraced our Revolution, our transition from a colonial to a free structure of government?"

The Virginia House received the bill early in February. When it was reported out by committee, Representative Page argued that all citizens must be treated alike; no exception could be made even for Jefferson. Representative Loyall, sponsor of the bill, replied with all the arguments of *Thoughts on Lotteries*. On first reading February 9, the bill was approved 90 to 85. By third reading ten days later the margin in favor had increased; the vote was 125 to 62. The Senate approved it quickly.

To Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Jefferson's towering and inventive grandson, went the task of arranging details for the lottery. But events were too swift for young Randolph. The lottery was never held.

As the Virginia assembly deliberated, the news of Jefferson's troubles became public. The people were deeply moved. Jefferson to lose Monticello? On street corners and in village squares, in fashionable sitting rooms and rough log houses, North and South, the people thought back over the years. That Jefferson might die a pauper aroused a sense of anger, a need for action.

One of the first to move was Mayor Philip Hone of New York, who called for a public meeting.

There, Mayor Hone presiding, the walls echoed speech after speech recounting Jefferson's many-sided career.

Those who came to listen and send their pennies and dollars to Monticello were reminded of Jefferson's brilliant work before and during the long war with England, his fight for ten personal rights amendments to the Constitution, two Presidential terms in a critical time for the infant democracy, his founding of a political party.

AT A SIMILAR MEETING in Boston's Faneuil Hall, any who had forgotten was asked to recall Jefferson's practical side. Wasn't he the man who had coolly asked Congress for \$15 million to buy the Territory of Louisiana, at once doubling the nation's size and its treasure? Didn't he invent America's coinage system and create a style of architecture?

Mayor Joseph Tate presided over a large meeting in Richmond, where Jefferson had been familiar since his election to the Virginia legislature six decades before. Here the master of Monticello was known more intimately. Speakers needed only to mention his work in founding the now fast-growing University of Virginia, his ideas on scientific farming.

Everywhere, speakers sounded the facts of Jefferson's persistent pioneering in the whole field of hu-

man rights. Of all the Revolutionary War giants, none had matched his grasp of democracy's essence. In the Declaration of Independence, Virginia's statute of religious freedom, two inaugural addresses, countless essays and documents, he had breathed vitality and meaning into a vague ideal.

The people reached into their pockets and purses. In cities where no public meetings were called, committees were formed to receive "subscriptions." From New York came \$8,500, from Philadelphia \$5,000, from Baltimore \$3,000. The mail pouches to Monticello brought drafts from Boston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Falmouth.

Although he had suspected since March that he was dying, Jefferson rejoiced. On his birthday in April he read fresh announcements of

public meetings. The rescue of Monticello touched him less deeply than the spontaneity with which the people had acted. He called it "the pure and unsolicited offering of love." "Now my countrymen come nobly forward," he remarked, "in the only way they can, to repay me and save an old servant from being turned like a dog out of doors."

WHEN young Randolph visited his bedside late in June, Jefferson said, "I am like an old watch, with a pinion worn out here, and a wheel there, until it can go no longer." But he had set his mind to live until the day of America's greatest anniversary.

Death came quietly at noon on the Fourth of July, 1826, 50 years after Jefferson had signed his name to the Declaration of Independence.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has lost prestige among people and organizations of character and responsibility. *On August 20, 1958, the Justices of the various Supreme Courts of the 48 states met in Pasadena, California.* A special committee, designated by the entire body, brought in a sensational report concerning the United States Supreme Court. The Committee which brought in the report included the following Chief Justices:

Chief Justice John Dethmers of Michigan
 Chief Justice Frederick Brune of Maryland
 Chief Justice Albert Conway of New York
 Chief Justice Charles A. Jones of Pennsylvania
 Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson of California

Their report included the following words:

"The Supreme Court of the United States is hasty, impatient, and is attempting to become a policy maker without proper judicial restraint."

SPOTLIGHT ON PERFORMANCE

by William H. Allen

You are invited to contribute to "Spotlight on Performance." Letters, documented materials, questions, and criticism will be acknowledged by letter if not in MERCURY.

JANUARY began the government-shaping contests of personality with personality, personality with performance and performance with performance. First main exhibits are the President's State of the Union Message and inaugural addresses by new governors certain to influence nominating conventions in 1960.

"Personality is becoming a main test for choosing a President," said James Reston of *New York Times*, Washington office, "just when it is becoming increasingly clear that personality alone is not enough to do the job."

The President will be performance-audited as never before. Significance will be shown in almost-forgotten fragments: seeking U.S.A.'s ablest economist-adviser, he found him on his Columbia University faculty; seeking the ablest accountant for comptroller general, he found him at Columbia too; seeking an atomic-quality head

for the Atomic Energy Commission, he picked a "financial consultant to the Messrs. Rockefeller" and later made him secretary of commerce.

In all his Columbia and White House years, he used neither speech nor writing toward recruiting teachers or for performance audits by spenders or by the general accounting office, GAO.

Russia is not alone in failing to recall that Russia's defeat of Hitler was credited by Stalin to U.S.A.'s \$11 billion lend-lease to Russia. U.S.A. historians, statesmen and press commonly fail to keep that U.S.A. performance in sight.

New York Times' publisher, A. H. Sulzberger, has proposed that reporting be interpretive as well as accurately narrative. For example, when Khrushchev tells how Russia won the war, Mr. Sulzberger would have added "with U.S.A. \$11 billion lend-lease."

One key test of Governor Rocke-

feller's performance will be whether he emulates New York's Governor Hughes' removing the city's elected officers for gross inefficiency or Governor Dewey's refusing to recognize such removal as a civil right of minorities to efficient government.

The President told his first post-election news conference: "I think every place we (U.S. government,) are spending too much." He didn't say that only performance auditing will ask questions like these about every spending place: Why has USOE travel spending risen \$126,000 in three years? Why has budget bureau spending risen from \$29,000 to \$110,000 in three years? Who traveled, how, where, why, with what provable public benefits?

Buffalo's performance budgeting has saved money and improved service, reports the Bureau of Government Research. Chicago's Civic Federation says the same of that city's performance budgeting.

As a craze performance budgeting gave way quickly to program budgeting. A Connecticut controller naively told why: "I don't want folks snooping around!" Program is future and up in the air, snoopers find no proof: performance is objective in records, snoopers may find what cries for correction.

After seeing dinosaurs and huge flying reptiles, a young school boy

asked his father "Why must I read about fuzzy little dogs?" Will PTA's please answer?

A widely used, attractively illustrated school reader, top of a series but without a grade number, has 35 stories and poems. To "the American way" it gives 11 per cent of 313 pages. In 35 titles are two heritage names. Authors include no heritage names. A sixth grade reader of 1874 has 166 stories and poems, 76 by authors who helped shape U.S.A.

According to USOE's report of late 1957, Soviet schools have children read from the beginning their nation's history, biography, meaning and mission. Our PTA's can quickly learn for home towns and U.S.A. what vitamins of citizenship and character are in school readers that are studied billions of hours a year.

"Every community has the schools it wants," has been broadcast by Chancellor Kimpton, University of Chicago, for higher education and by Dr. Conant for the Carnegie Corporation. Performance audited, they mean: In time, after study, adult educating, meetings, demanding, every community can get from budget voters—boards of education, state and local legislators—much of what it wants of its schools.

NEA has over \$6 million a year from dues alone. Performance au-

ding U.S.A.'s postwar teacher recruiting, it now says making young people and their parents believe teaching is a mistreated, wretchedly underpaid and socially second-rate service has been scarecrowing ability from teaching.

Several million saw the cartoon: a man teacher resigns to his principal, he must have more pay; then looking outside his door, the principal sees that same man sweeping the hall. Meant to amuse, that false picture derecruited teachers.

With their state suffering from grave teacher shortages though paying salaries in the range of seven and eight thousand dollars, New York teachers in their journal carried a poem with this stanza:

If you can keep upon the path of virtue
The little souls entrusted to your care,
You may become a good first grade teacher
And earn perhaps two thousand bucks
a year.

New Jersey Teachers Association, Trenton, wants the legislature to fix minimums of \$6,000 and an assured maximum of \$13,000 without a referendum. It says voters are not qualified to ascertain needs, reasonable costs and tax structures for financing them.

At NEA's next to last convention, a woman teacher said that in the Southwest such pay figures are so "fantastic" that they prevent or delay needed increases.

Prospects of high-enough pay for college teachers are dimmed by the exaggerating and wailing that slowed down higher pay for school teachers. Few trustees are moved to raise pay by salaries lower than they pay; it's higher pay that makes them stir toward high-enough college pay. USOE has all U.S.A. college-pay facts (Washington 25, D. C.). So has Dr. George Kerry Smith, 1201 16 St., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

Federal aid will be lobbied for harder and more urgently. But not all foremost educators are for federal aid; State Commissioner J. W. Edgar, Austin, tells editors: "Those who think federal aid will solve the Texas school problem are just taking a 'tranquilizer.'..."

What can be made the most useful book on public education that is obtainable misses most of its goal and U.S.A.'s need by having no index. That is *School Needs In The Decade Ahead*. Its 264 pages are crowded with facts and analysis.

The author is Roger A. Freeman. Two foundations are U.S.A. creditors for it: the Institute for Social Science Research of Washington for the work; the Relm Foundation, Ann Arbor, Michigan financed it. Without an index it's an invitation not to use it; and like turning visitors into a city without street signs.

MAGIC of STOLEN FINDER GOODS



by Jo Hindman

EVEN NOW, someone may be suffering the shocking sight of ripped screen, jimmied lock, and premises stripped by a thief's looting—as Bill and Sue, who returned home to find their back door ajar, and their valuables missing, including Sue's diamond rings.

Or like Danny, who emerged from a Saturday kiddie show to learn that his bike was gone from the parking rack.

Or still again, like the sportsman, filched of his rifle.

Last year, 1,851,310 crimes of larceny and auto theft were committed in the United States, indicating that one out of every 85 Americans—men, women, and children—was robbed.

Far less is known of the happier occasions when stolen goods are restored to rightful owners. For instance, a police captain handed Sue her rings, found three years later. Officers in a prowler car notified Danny, only hours later, that they'd located his bike, abandoned on a neighborhood lawn.

Fourteen years elapsed before the sportsman got his rifle back, but it did show up.

Underlying such recoveries is the nation-wide sleuthing of the Records and Identification Bureau, a little-known agency of public law enforcement, whose amazing system identifies thousands of police-recovered valuables and returns them to rightful owners. RIB negotiations are based upon voluminous files, called the Central Identification Index, plus a network of telecommunication.

The CII lists missing articles, complete with identifying descriptions. Police teletypes relay this information to many points across the nation. Later, police detectives, sifting through recovered loot, match articles with descriptions. Final checking through the CII files verifies ownership. Then officials of RIB return the valuables to the rightful owners.

Sue could hardly believe her good luck when an Inglewood, California, police captain telephoned

that her diamond engagement and wedding rings lay before him on the desk. "Are you certain that they are really mine?" she challenged hopefully.

"What was engraved inside?"

She told him: *Bill to Sue, 1953*, in one. *Bill to Sue, 1954*, in the other. "And oh! One of the smaller stones by the big diamond was slightly chipped."

"Check," the captain drawled. "Come get 'em."

HOW HAD the police been able to track down two small rings in a metropolitan area populated by more than five million people?

The chain of circumstances leading to recovery of the rings began immediately after the robbery when local police showed up at Bill's and Sue's home to take their report. It contained a detailed description of Sue's rings.

At the police station, the officers filed the report. One copy went to Sacramento, another into RIB's CII file. An immediate APB teletype—"all points bulletin"—was sent out, including description of engravings inside the platinum bands, stolen at Inglewood.

APB wires from the area went to Oregon, Washington, Reno, Las Vegas, and Yuma, Arizona, with a national hookup to all major cities. In adjacent Los Angeles, the police department operates a national radio ultra-high frequency that goes all over the world. The Los Angeles

Police Department also maintains close liaison with police departments of adjacent cities, interchanging releases bearing information, such as the descriptions of Sue's stolen rings.

The invisible net was ready and waiting when two stealthy figures, with arms loaded, sneaked from an unlighted house and hurried toward a car parked in a dark residential section. The odd circumstances were observed by officers from a prowler car cruising the neighborhood.

The suspicious-looking pair, male and female, were stopped and questioned. The clothing and silver they carried turned out to be loot. The female thief was wearing a set of rings engraved *Bill to Sue*. Despite the burglar's defiant claim that the rings were her own, RIB went into action.

The story ended with Sue, the rightful owner, happily slipping the rings on her finger in the police captain's office, and wearing them home.

The sportsman's rifle was reported stolen at Los Angeles in 1941. An easterner, acting in good faith, purchased the firearm from a Philadelphia pawn shop, kept it for ten or twelve years, moved to California, registering the rifle in accordance with the law governing possession of firearms. Registration revealed that the gun was a stolen article. It was checked through CII and returned to its sportsman own-

er by RIB agents in 1955, after an interval of fourteen years.

Checkwriters, jewelry, typewriters, automobiles, household appliances and other valuables are being returned daily, in like manner. A scratch on an electric toaster, if accurately described, can lead to identification and restitution, later on.

IT IS ILLEGAL to remove from any type of appliance a name-plate bearing a serial number. Defacement causes the valuables to be regarded as "hot" by pawnbrokers and other persons who may be approached by thieves anxious to make a quick sale.

Even when identification plates have been removed, stolen checkwriters are often returned, traced through manufacturer and retailer, to rightful owner. California law enforcement is currently tightening up on checkwriting "artists," by building up an elaborate index of forged checks, which utilizes microscopic points of identification, such as grain of the paper and type of printing.

Some people, through pessimism or other reasons, fail to report robberies to the police, thus tossing away all chances of getting their property back.

In advising citizens, police stress the necessity of keeping a private log of valuable possessions. Each article should be listed in a permanent notebook or folder, jotting its description, serial number, manu-

facturer's name, model, or type. Above all, individualized or personalized marks of distinction, such as Bill's and Sue's names and dates inside the diamond rings, should be furnished with the robbery report filed with the police.

America's first police department, established in 1776 at Boston, consisted of a night watchman who circulated through the streets. Central organization was lacking. There was no central headquarters, no supervision. Out of this grew the modern structure of peace officer organization.

The municipal chief-of-police heads the law enforcement agency of a community and stands responsible to the people for maintaining law and order within the boundaries of his jurisdiction. Decentralization of police departments throughout the United States works for the greatest freedom and protection of American citizens. The U.S. decentralized system is diametrically opposed to the despised secret police webs of totalitarian countries whose police are instruments of dictators.

In America, the local police department is paradoxically both the protector and servant of the people, answerable only to the people. Elected representatives of the citizens, usually the city council, administer the policing power under the limited authority spelled out in the charter of the city. The charter contains the rules under which the people have agreed to live.

EVEN THOUGH each American police department stands alone, all of the various thousands of departments throughout the United States have developed sensitive and extensive coordination. In instance of "immediate pursuit," when a law enforcement officer is in pursuit of a criminal, the officer may continue chase beyond boundary, even though he crosses a state line, if he believes there is good chance of catching the criminal. This proves the police-axiom: "A criminal has no refuge."

Another police-dogma—"Anything a thief possesses is subject to question"—leads to a shakedown of arrested thieves and suspects. Thieves' quarters are often found to contain caches of stolen goods. All property on premises occupied by arrested thieves are, according to law, scrutinized and checked through RIB's CII records, resulting in return of thousands of articles to rightful and lawful owners.

A third truth, "Actions of thieves mark them," which led to arrest of the housebreaking team which stole Sue's rings, is reason why policemen are given special training in quick, analytical thinking. Some of the larger police departments throughout the nation maintain their own training schools. Smaller districts send their trainees to larger cities for training. Brush-up courses are taken by officers at universities and colleges, also specially set up courses to deal with specific problems. "If you don't keep up with the times," growled a veteran lawman, "you get lost in the shuffle."

The losers are the thieves. Their misdeeds, broadcast ahead of them from border to border, eventually trip them and bring them to account. Meanwhile, through the magic of RIB and its intricate finding system, valuables that thieves have stolen from law-abiding folk are being returned to the rightful owners.

"1313"

THE BRAIN-WASHING AND CONDITIONING OF U.S. CITIZENS into accepting Super One-World Government goes on, with increasing activity and tempo, and particularly now centered in Los Angeles County. The movement has been initiated by a certain nonprofit corporation known as "1313," which was created and operated by certain tax-exempt, billionaire money grants. The headquarters are in a building erected by the Rockefeller financed University of Chicago (where the preliminary draft for World Government Constitution was made), and the address is 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. The corporation embraces some 22 organizations among which is the "Public Administrative Services."—MINUTE WOMEN OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA, INC., Los Angeles, California. (For full details on "Terrible 1313" see MERCURY, January, 1959.)

This Is What They Said

● We were *required* to lose the Korean War.—LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, USAF (August 25, 1954)

● God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Daniel Webster

● The great object of my fear is the Federal Judiciary. That body, like gravity, ever acting with noiseless foot and alarming advance, gaining ground step by step, and holding what it gains, is engulfing insidiously the special governments into the jaws of that which feeds them.

It is a very dangerous doctrine to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions. It is one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots.—THOMAS JEFFERSON

● A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but the prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both.—JAMES MADISON

● The Communists can get more consideration in the United States than a white segregationist.—GOVERNOR ORVAL FAUBUS

● Tact is the rare ability to think of things far enough in advance not to say them.—MARTIN ANDERSON

● The United Nations are united in discord only.—JENNINGS C. WISE

● We can test our devotion to God by our practical devotion to one another.—LORETTA YOUNG

● The Communists in China have lately directed much of their attention to the Church. Though the Catholics number less than one per cent of the total population of China, the Communists declare that the Catholic Church is "Enemy No. 1."—BISHOP FULTON J. SHEEN

● Alcohol is involved in at least 90 per cent of juvenile delinquency, 75 per cent of crime, 50 per cent of divorce, and 40 per cent of the fatal traffic accidents.—DR. SAM MORRIS

● “I have made no effort to determine the number of diseases which are directly dependent upon diet, but I believe I would not be far out of the way if I should say, *every disease to which man is heir*.”—HARVEY W. WILEY, M.D. (former director of the Pure Food & Drug Administration)

● Our educational system has shown itself incapable of meeting the challenge which has arisen to confront us.—GENERAL LESLIE GROVES

● The Julius Rosenwald Foundation working through the National Council of Churches, and the CIO and AFL and the NAACP, is heading a drive to do away with segregation in the schools, colleges, churches and hospitals for the races in the South.—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION (JOHN W. CLARK, Trustee of the University of North Carolina.)

● When an examination of the Maritime Commission affairs has been brought up to date, it will be the most shocking story of collusion, corruption, and disregard of public interest ever presented against an agency of the United States Government.—SENATOR GEORGE T. AIKEN (February 18, 1946)

● Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, statutes and treaties of the states, *including the Charter of the United Nations*, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows . . .—From: EISENHOWER’S LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION SCHOOL PROCLAMATION

● As long as a woman can look ten years younger than her own daughter, she is perfectly satisfied.—OSCAR WILDE

● Truth is sacred—it must never be betrayed.—POPE JOHN XXIII (Nov. 5, 1958) (MERCURY *subscribes to it—and will be guided by it*.)

● Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.—PATRICK HENRY

● The penalty good men pay for their indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men.—PLATO

- “Berlin, Quemoy, Nairobi or Baghdad—they are all spots on the Soviet international chessboard.

“This is a world conspiracy which by now we should recognize. Despite smiles and exchange of professors, despite a limited lifting of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, world communism continues its vicious war against everything for which we of the United States stand.”

—BRIG. GEN. FRANK L. HOWLEY, U. S. A. (ret.)

(Ed. Note: Of course, MERCURY since 1950 has been printing and telling you about this World Conspiracy which is now being recognized by all thoughtful people.)

- Destructive forces now operating throughout the world may invoke the name of liberty; but their object is not to make men free, but to oppress; not to establish the self-government of a people, but the dictatorship of a class. Against these latest and most insidious assaults we must build our redoubts and man them with patriots.—CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

- Great men have always recognized education as a source of national strength. If a nation expects to be *ignorant* and *free*, it expects what never was and never will be.—THOMAS JEFFERSON

- Communist Russia has been called “a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.” This is true only for those who are ignorant of Communist writings . . . *“For those who want to understand Communism, we prescribe, not a 15-day trip to Russia, but 15 days in a library studying the Communist conspiracy.”*—AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (Chapter II of the 1958 Report)

- During World War II, with a developed manpower of 12,000,000 there were deemed necessary but 14,890 officers of the rank of Colonel, with 2,800,000 men under arms. Today, we still have 14,219 Colonels, or one for about every 200 others. Some of these Colonels are in their mid-forties. The result is that promotion in the lower grades is throttled. Junior officers are finding no encouragement to remain in the service. In a word, we have too many Colonels.—PROF. JENNINGS C. WISE (designer of the ROTC)

- “But of course we must realize that we cannot coexist eternally. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to the grave. They (the Western Powers) don’t want to go to their graves either. So what must be done? We must push them to their graves.”—KHRUSHCHEV

DOLLARS & COMMON SENSE

by Clifford F. Hood

President, United States Steel Corporation

Following are excerpts from a speech given before the Blue Valley Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association at Kansas City, Missouri, printed in the Congressional Record—Appendix, September 12, 1958, in extension of remarks of Hon. John Marshall Butler of Maryland in the Senate of the United States.

I SUSPECT all of you are aware that one of the most frequently heard phrases today is . . . American efficiency. This is not a new phrase; in fact, I recently came across a reference to it which was written a quarter of a century ago. The statement read: "American efficiency is that indomitable spirit that neither knows nor will be deterred by any obstacle, that plugs away with businesslike perserverance until every impediment has been removed, that simply must go through with a job once it has been tackled."

You will agree, I know, that this is a fine tribute to American efficiency. One might well imagine that it was written by a business or industrial leader. But that is not the case. You may be surprised to learn that a man who thoroughly despised capitalism wrote those words. His name was Joseph Stalin.

On other occasions, certain Russian leaders have criticized their comrades on a variety of matters, including what one of them called the "major shortcomings" in Russia's scientific activities. To add in-

sult to injury, this individual went on to suggest that solution might be found in the methods which American industry utilizes to advance scientific research.

Just two years ago in Red China, a high official of that Communist regime spoke before a workers' conference in the Red Capital. He urged that the experiences of capitalist countries be studied as a means of finding methods by which the Communist program of industrialization could be carried to fulfillment. Again, as recently as a month ago, the chairman of the economic council in Communist Poland called attention to the experiences of capitalism . . . which make capitalist administration work efficiently.

Now, I am certain you will agree that this appears to be quite a strange paradox. A principal objective of communism is to destroy capitalism. Yet we find its leaders everywhere recommending portions of our system as a means of eliminating the shortcomings of their own totalitarian ways. Why

should this paradox exist? The answer, I believe, lies in a simple, elementary fact: Even the most bitter opponents of free, competitive enterprise cannot deny its tremendous achievements.

IT SEEMS obvious that the Russian leaders, in their determination to surpass us, have recognized the merits of certain elements of our system which all too many Americans fail to appreciate. The emphasis which Stalin placed upon our efficiency, for example, may well explain the manner in which the Russians have steadfastly sought to fill every job in their economy with individuals adequately and properly trained to meet the requirements of each task. Yet, in this nation, we have often ignored our own experience and philosophy. We have not always emphasized the quality of secondary education, at the same time that we have stressed the importance of the college degree. Equally important, we may not have given sufficient emphasis to the fact that "a first-class mechanic or butcher or welder is far more important and valuable than a second-rate graduate," as recently pointed out by C. Ken Weidner, the famed designer and builder of the Argonne Laboratories and presently dean of American University in Beirut.

It is equally conceivable that Russian scientific and technical advancement in recent years may well

be a result of their expressed recognition of the superiority of the methods developed by American industry. Here at home, however, one could say that the trend is toward weakening our financial position, instead of strengthening competitive enterprise. There is evidence that American business is being subjected to a double standard of economic reasoning. Such reasoning seems to stem from the mistaken concept that if portions of capitalism are good for the rest of the world, then why should not portions of foreign ideologies be good for America.

A case in point, which has been on everyone's mind in recent months, is the matter of taxation. When Marx and Engels wrote their Manifesto of the Communist Party a century ago, they listed ten measures by which capitalist countries could be revolutionized. Among these measures was a "heavy progressive or graduated income tax." We have had such a tax in this country for four decades and I believe you will agree that a tax which can now take away as much as \$9 out of every \$10 a person earns in higher income brackets, and supplies 45 per cent of the Federal revenues, must certainly be termed heavy.

Instead of moving to correct this application of a communist principle to our free way of life, however, some factions are making efforts to broaden its usage by applying it to industry as well. I refer to the congressional measure which

would institute a graduated income tax against business.

It is a long-established rule of human conduct that an action which is basically wrong cannot be made right merely by forcing it upon more and more members of society. Certainly no company could be excused for any action it might take which would jeopardize the national economy or the national defense. It is just as wrong to jeopardize the long-range future of America by measures, such as a graduated income tax on business, which apparently have no other purpose than to penalize success and disrupt the forces of competition.

IF ANYONE is seriously interested in aiding business and industry through more equitable taxation, I could recommend several that are far more worthy of attention. For example, he might see what could be done about the manifold increase which has occurred in corporate tax costs since 1940. He might also investigate means of stimulating business activity by at least reducing, as proposed in the Sadlak-Herlong measure, the progressive rates of taxation, if not eliminating them entirely. And above all, I would recommend that he check into the grossly unfair practice of double taxation on dividends.

Each time I discuss this subject of taxes, I am reminded of the fellow who remarked that it is just as well our government doesn't operate ef-

ficiently—just think what would happen if we got all the government we are paying for. The fact remains, however, that the only acceptable yardstick for measuring the full effect of taxation is to gauge its impact upon our economic growth. And there is no question that the rates of Federal, State, and local taxes today are having a restricting influence upon America's economic future. I agree with Gen. Douglas MacArthur who told the stockholders of the Sperry Rand Corporation last year, "If Government continues to wrest from the people the basis for future industries and businesses, our rapidly increasing population may eventually outgrow the number of jobs available and industrial labor will then face its greatest threat."

I know you are aware that taxation is not the only area where a double standard of economics is applied to business enterprise in this nation. One that comes most readily to my mind is the recent claim by certain Members of the Senate that business causes its own recessions. According to their reasoning, and despite the facts to the contrary, they intimate that industry just goes along wantonly raising prices, until no one can buy the products industry produces. And anyone, who actually believes that isn't talking about the same brand of American enterprise that you and I know.

My own company has been branded as a ringleader in this im-

aginary game of kill the golden goose. One would almost believe that we are the enemies of private enterprise, deliberately seeking to alienate our customers, stockholders, and employees, not to mention the nation as a whole.

Well, I don't know where these gentlemen were called to Washington last summer to present statistical evidence as to why price rises have been absolutely necessary in the past, but I can sum it all up in one brief sentence. In the steel business or any business, there is one major factor that precipitates a price increase within limits permitted by competitive conditions, and this is an increase in costs.

Government figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics bear out the fact that average hourly earnings in the industrial group termed "blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills" rose about 300 per cent from 1939 to 1956. During those same 17 years, raw material and services costs climbed \$1.43 for every dollar increase in employment costs. It is interesting to note that this ratio prevailed during the last ten of these years.

Aside from the fact that this evidence seems to have been ignored, I think you will agree that it indicates business has suffered as much from inflation as any other segment of the Nation. And to seek to lay the blame for inflation at the feet of industry, and particularly a single company within industry, is

like trying to blame the cow because the morning's milk spoils on the doorstep.

THE BASIS of the inflation we have experienced since 1940 has been too great and too widespread for anyone to advance such a simple, and mistaken, explanation of its cause. It has seriously diminished the financial well-being of every individual and every enterprise in this Nation. You ladies know what it has done to the purchasing power of your household dollars, and I can assure you that industry has felt its debilitating effects to an even greater degree.

One of the trade magazines for the tool industry pointed out not long ago that the cost of equipment in some industries is currently three times as much as in 1940. The chemical industry recently estimated that its members have suffered a \$4 billion deficiency in depreciation in the expansion they have undertaken during the past decade and a half.

In the automobile industry, a 75-ton press that could have been purchased for \$4,000 in 1946 had doubled in price ten years later, and two-thirds of this increase was due to inflation. Our experience in the steel industry has been similar. A locomotive crane that United States Steel purchased in 1945 cost almost twice as much to replace three years ago, and a new blast furnace that was installed last year required a

capital outlay five times greater than in 1930.

The significance of all of this lies in the fact that the basic idea of depreciation—providing a revolving fund for the replacement of tools and facilities—has been undermined by the vast shrinkage which has occurred in the purchasing power of the dollar. Because current depreciation laws fail to take this into consideration, it has been estimated that American industry had to declare as income in 1956 some \$6 billion that should have been carried on the books as depreciation allowances.

That is what some economists mean, of course, when they say we are overstating our income. I am certain you will agree that with more of net income dollars required to offset the erosion of capital on the balance sheet each year, we cannot permit such a situation to remain in existence. In a very real sense, it is defrauding the owners of American industry, as well as the people of this nation, because it is depriving business of the capital resources needed to expand and improve production processes.

ACCORDING to some analyses of the current business situation, we are witnessing another result of inadequate depreciation by way of the decline in business spending for plant and equipment. A Government report issued last month predicted that such spending would be

off 13 per cent from the record amount set in 1957. There is no doubt that industry's expenditures in this area have an effect upon the overall tempo of business activity, and it is equally certain that were depreciation allowances in line with other current costs, all industry would be in a better position with regard to more working capital and less corporate debt.

As a nation, we proved long ago the essential role of capital investment to increasing productivity and sustaining high levels of wages and employment. Yet among the so-called industrial countries of the free world, this nation alone has failed to view its depreciation laws in the light of reality and with a desire to facilitate capital recovery and stimulate capital investment.

We cannot afford the hidden tax on capital which currently exists. Instead, depreciation must become—in reality as well as in theory—a means of maintaining capital investment by giving it a sound basis. If we are to realize increasing productivity and rising standards of living, then common sense tells us that prompt action must be taken soon toward stimulating capital investment which is the only means of achieving these objectives.

I think you will agree, also, that the sooner this depreciation problem is granted an equitable and adequate solution, the sooner we will be able to correct some of the double-standard thinking which is

being applied to profits. It is true that the basic importance of the profit motive has been demonstrated, in part, by the fact that profits have helped to tide us over the current era of insufficient depreciation. But it is also true that this is not the purpose of profits . . . it is only through profits that a business rendering a service at low cost can give America's thrifty citizens a return on the money they have invested in the plant and equipment we already have. Unless we can provide this return, no one could blame these individuals for not investing any more of their savings. And this is exactly what is going to happen if this nation does not soon acquire a better understanding of the essential role of profits in our economic system.

LET US take a look at the period from 1948 to 1957, for example. The annual national income increased by more than \$100 billion during that time. But while wages and fringe benefits for employees were rising to a point where they comprised almost 70 per cent of the national income, corporate profits after taxes declined relatively by one-third to make up only a little less than 6 per cent of the total national income.

Profit and the expectation of profit comprise the very foundation of economic freedom in this nation. It seems to me, moreover, that any combination of factors which tends

to lessen the role of the profit motive in our society will likewise have a diminishing effect upon all the freedoms we enjoy.

I often wonder if we are protecting our freedoms as adequately as we should in these perilous times. The freedom to invest is just as vital a liberty as the freedom to choose one's occupation and place of employment. The right to own private property and to protect and increase the value of one's property is equal in value to the freedom of opportunity which none of us would deny to another.

And it might well be added that in a very real sense these rights and freedoms have their basis in our freedom of religion, wherein we derive the moral and ethical standards and the spiritual understanding by which we recognize the inherent rights of individuals. An outstanding difference between our free way of life and Communist slavery is our belief in God and a life after death, as contrasted with the atheistic concepts of communism which negate these beliefs.

One of our early patriots in this country, Daniel Webster, once remarked that God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it. One might well question whether we are living up to our end of this bargain. I know that if any business in this nation developed a product that was far superior to anything else on the market, it

would utilize every facility at its command to sell it to the public and keep it the No. 1 choice of the consumer. Is it too much to ask that we do the same for the system of competitive enterprise that has made us the No. 1 nation in the world?

Joseph Stalin may have envied our industrial efficiency, and his successors may seek to match our scientific ability and industrial potential, but their envy and effort find root in the one objective of communism which never changes. It is their determination to obliterate everything for which this nation stands.

THOSE who keep a watchful eye on the steady advance of communism agree that this objective may be closer to realization than any of us might think. In fact, an opinion was offered before the House Un-American Activities Committee just a year ago that the Communists have more or less tentatively set the deadline for about 1973.

If this is their schedule, then the time left to thwart their plans is indeed short, and I could not emphasize too greatly the urgency of our task. Already, our defenses are pressed to the limit seeking to ward off the advances of socialism, and as someone once remarked, the only difference between communism and socialism is ten years.

We can be proud, of course, that

our free institutions have been so successful that they are being imitated by those who oppose our way of life. Yet it is obvious that if the ideas of free enterprise succeed in strengthening our enemies, we shall have to apply even greater effort toward maintaining the vigor of our own economy and increasing the potential of our industry.

Not long after our nation had won its independence, there appeared in a London newspaper a series of anonymous letters designed to awaken the citizens of Great Britain to the political evils of their government at that time. These writings have since become famous as the letters of Junius, and one thought expressed in them deserves to be repeated and applied to this nation in these times. Junius wrote, "I believe there is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to oppression; but I am certain there is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived."

To become free, a nation must possess a spirit of resistance, and to remain free, a nation must never cease to augment its fund of good, common sense. Our challenge and our task in America reside in this thought—to solve our dollar problems with common sense.

This is the economic formula we have followed throughout our national history. Let it continue to be the means by which we shall retain our free way of life.

Quotations from

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEARBOOK

Prepared by The American Jewish Committee

Page 821 (1948-49)

International Conference of Christians and Jews—A promising step forward in fighting anti-Semitism on a world-wide scale was taken in Switzerland last August when 60 delegates of Christian and Jewish organizations from the United States, Australia and European countries met to formulate plans for an International Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. Samuel H. Flowerman, of our staff, represented the Committee at the meeting. The conference unanimously agreed on the necessity for a permanent organization and *on a proposal to revise Christian religious teaching, particularly the story of the Crucifixion*, in such a manner as to reduce the danger of implanting anti-Semitism in the minds of the young.

Page 503

Within the past year, we witnessed an ominous dwindling of support for the United Nations, traceable in large measure to the activities of those same xenophobic and racist groups in this country to whom I referred earlier in this report. These superpatriotic "150 per cent Americans" have attempted to

influence the ranks of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and many of our largest and most influential women's groups. And the Committee, along with many religious and civic organizations, considered itself duty-bound to join *a nation-wide effort to defend and to restore confidence in the UN*. For clearly **WE** cannot hope to gain support for a UN Genocide Convention, or a UN International Covenant on Human Rights, unless a far more positive attitude prevails toward the UN itself.

For the celebration of UN Week, October 19-25, 1952 for example, AJC prepared a variety of materials distributed mainly by the American Association for the United Nations and the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day—a clearing house of some hundred organizations under the sponsorship of *the State Department*. We prepared TV and radio spots, newspaper features, cartoons, and leaflets, all stressing the relationship between human rights and the maintenance of peace. AJC radio recordings, **Headliners Speak for the UN**, were heard over a thousand radio stations, and UN—**What's in it for**

You? a feature item written in our office, appeared in 325 newspapers. It would not be an overstatement to say that we have helped importantly to make of UN Week an event of primary educational importance.

Of particular relevance to **OUR** work—and incidentally most threatened at this time—is the work of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which conducts on a world scale many of the educational activities to which AJC has devoted itself for many years. UNESCO's National Commission brings together outstanding citizens from many lands—community leaders, social scientists—to plan and execute programs that will educate the people of the world for peace. UNESCO has helped in the rebuilding of war-torn schools and universities and in *the training of teachers for them; it has revised textbooks originally prejudicial to one or another racial, religious, or ethnic group*. Incidentally, one of its most valuable *long range* efforts which has especially roused the ire of the bigoted in this country is its monumental series, **"The Race Question in Modern Science."**

AJC was elected to membership on the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO this last fall. In recognition of Dr. Slawson's eminent qualifications for this task, he has been designated to serve as AJC's representative for the three-year term of membership. Gratifying,

too, was UNESCO's *selection of AJC in 1952* as the recipient of a *grant* to undertake a special research project for *the Race Studies Division* on legislative experience in the United States as a means of reducing descrimination. (Negro agitation.)

Page 504 (1954)

Last summer the Women's Division of the Methodist Church sensed alarming signs of disaffection for UNESCO and UN among its 1,800,000 members, and sought our aid in countering the inroads being made upon their membership by the Minute Women, a new but effective and rabidly isolationist organization which was also invading other church organizations. Accordingly, **"You Hold The Key to Human Rights,"** an 82 page guide to social actions based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was published in June 1952 under the imprint of the Methodist group. Written and prepared by AJC staff members, this is the second such pamphlet on the same subject prepared for the same organization.

Germany—At our last Annual Meeting, and in fact at every meeting this organization has held since the end of the last war, we have looked upon developments within Germany with deep concern. We sought every opportunity to encourage and to aid in the *democratiza-*

tion of that country. We urged the inclusion of human rights provisions in the contractual agreements between the Western Allies and Germany. In cooperation with the United States Government we initiated a comprehensive human rights project to insure that the new German state would incorporate the concept of equality for all racial, religious, and ethnic groups. Through widespread educational activity in this country and in co-operation with the American occupation forces, we have consistently urged that the Germans give substantial evidence of their readiness to take their place among the democracies of the world as they prepared to regain their sovereignty.

It was within this framework, in fact, that *we insisted that swift settlement of restitution claims* be considered an important indication that Germany was at last prepared to assume obligation—at least in a material sense—for the unspeakable moral crimes committed during the Nazi regime.

Page 494 (1954)

Incidentally, our AJC school calendar (ten cents each) was a best seller in 1952, *some 40,000 having been utilized in the public schools throughout the country.* The small item performs a *subtle* and effective service by alerting otherwise unknowing teachers and school administrators *to the Jewish holidays* along with all other holidays. It has

served to increase understanding, and certainly acceptance, of religious differences among the teachers and the youngsters and, recognizing this, several of the State Education Journals have recommended it highly to their teacher readers.

Interreligious Activities—You are, of course, familiar with the pioneering studies of Protestant Sunday school textbook and lesson materials undertaken over the past 20 years by the AIC in co-operation with Drew Theological Seminary.

In the fall of 1952, an extremely significant development occurred in this field. *Yale University Divinity School* announced the launching of a two-year survey to determine *the extent of racial and religious bias and prejudice in Protestant church literature* currently in use in this country. The survey is to be conducted under the direction of a faculty committee of the school and it is intended—according to Yale's recent public announcement—to place the findings in the hands of church leaders, religious educators, writers, and publishers.

As the survey progresses, it is planned to call to the attention of the writer or publisher any examples of bias or prejudice along with the Study Committee's suggestions as to how these might be eliminated. Examples of positive handling of religious subjects will also be culled from survey readings and these, too, will be brought to

the attention of the appropriate persons.

You should know that this survey was made possible *through the initiative of the AJC—and we made a grant to the Divinity School for this specific purpose.*

Page 507 (1958)

Search For Basic Solutions—In a conference with Secretary of State Dulles following Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal, Mr. Engel recommended that the *Secretary assure Israel that her continued existence as a sovereign state is part of American policy*; that any settlement of the Canal situation should assure freedom of navigation for all nations without exception; that Israel be given some of the defensive arms promised her; and that she be aided in the development of her water resources. The latter, it was pointed out, should be achieved either through American support for further work on the Huleh project, provided it did not involve taking more water from the Jordan than was contemplated by the Johnston Plan, or through support of Israel's application for a \$75,000,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank for water developments.

Page 554 (1952)

Report of The Executive Committee: Highlights of 1950—The widely publicized recent indictments and *trials for espionage*, the evidence brought forth at *investiga-*

tive hearings and elsewhere, gave rise early last summer to a *concern lest there result an increasing association of Jews with Communism* in the minds of the general American public. We were aware of the fact that Communist propaganda, by persistently misrepresenting the status of Jews under the Communist regime, and by disguising the true motivations of the Communists in their alleged espousal of civil rights and civil liberties, tends to appeal to members of minority groups, including Jews. Further complicating the picture, we recognized, is the fact that most Jews instinctively and properly recoil from the vigilantism that has characterized the tactics of certain reactionary groups under the guise of fighting Communism.

However, recent polls conducted by us in cooperation with national opinion polling organizations have been reassuring. The findings did not bear out our earlier concern. Neither the indictments and subsequent *trials of the atomic spies*, nor the diligent efforts of the Communists themselves to tar Jews with their brush, seem to have caused any wide-spread association of the two in the minds of the American people, or any concomitant rise in anti-Semitism.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee at its October meeting, at which it *urged an intensive educational program addressed to Jews and non-Jews alike*

with respect to Communism, such a program has been carried on. And we shall continue to be watchful of any and all attempts, whether on the part of reactionary or Communist-minded groups, falsely and viciously *to identify Jews and Communists*.

Page 511 (1958)

School Desegregation—With the cooperation of Southern chapters, the Committee intensified its fact finding activities in the South. It also opened a regional office in *Atlanta* in order to work more closely with its Southern constituency on community relations problems. Educational programs were conducted with a variety of civic agencies, especially *in helping to resist attacks on the NAACP and the Urban League*.

Nationally, the Committee participated in setting up the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, a clearing house of more than 40 national organizations—religious, labor, educational and civic—committed to school desegregation.

Page 322 (1950)

Attitude of the Occupation Authorities and of Italy—On May 13, 1949, General Clay's office in Berlin was the scene of an historic occasion. There, the Adviser on Jewish Affairs, the representatives of the major Jewish organizations working in Germany, and a member of

the DP rabbinate, presented General Clay with a volume of the *Talmud*. The book was from an edition of the *Talmud*, published in *April, 1949*, which General McNarney *had ordered to be printed by the Army on the soil where all other editions had been burned. The set was dedicated by the DP rabbinate to the United States Army of Occupation.*

Page 151 (1945-46)

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations—Meantime, there has been an interesting and significant effect of the program upon non-Jewish students. Several hundred *Christians are registered each year in the courses which are offered by Hillel Foundations*. As these young people go back to their communities after having been under the influence of a Hillel director, they are really ambassadors of good will and understanding. *Many of them invariably join the faculty of the Christian Sunday Schools in their home community. There need be little concern as to how they will present to their young charges the story of the Crucifixion, or the appraisal of the Pharisees, or any point of view about Jews and Judaism.* In 1942, the National Hillel Director was awarded an honorary degree by Illinois Wesleyan University, a *Methodist* institution, because of his impact upon the religious life of generations of Christian college students.

MASS HYPNOSIS

SOVIET SECRET WEAPON

A softening-up process is taking place in the United States. It is being referred to directly or indirectly in a number of articles and studies dealing with calculated pressures on the mind. The manipulation of the subconscious is recognized as an essential element in this brainwashing. The public is being accustomed to strange terms such as "motivational research" and "subliminal perception." This article, by a minister of the Gospel—not a physician or a psychiatrist—is presented to show how the menace looks to one observer. It does not pretend to be a clinical analysis. The MERCURY considers the subject so important that we present this discussion by the Reverend Pritchard.

by Reverend Alfred W. Pritchard

THESE UNITED STATES face today a problem such as they never faced before.

A few years ago the world witnessed a demonstration of mass—or mob—hypnotism that affected the entire world. Adolph Hitler used mass hypnotism techniques to make his countrymen believe that they were a superior race and should dominate the world. It required the united efforts of many countries in a terrific war to prove to them that they were wrong.

Hypnotism was used before the time of Hitler by other world conquering aspirants. All made great trouble for the world and finally lost because the hypnotic control was, in each case, almost entirely that of one man. The control was used to build an illusion within the minds of the people and drive them to physical combat, to destroy those who were pointed out as the enemy.

About 50 years ago, the Russian

scientist Pavlov, while experimenting with the minds of dogs, discovered the principle by which a dog's mind functions. He discovered that if a bell was rung while it was eating, and if a different tone bell was rung while it was being punished, the time would come when the organic and physical functions of the dog would respond to the ringing of the bell alone, just as when being fed or punished. These experiments are of course well known to all modern students of the mind.

It was also discovered that the subconscious mind of man may be conditioned hypnotically in the same manner. Medically speaking, this is probably the most important of modern discoveries, because it opened the way to the discovery that human ills and diseases can be caused—and sometimes cured—by this same function of the mind.

Medical doctors, doing research in psychosomatic (mind-body)

medicine, have determined by the study of thousands of hospital cases that 90 per cent of illness and disease is rooted in subconscious mind-conditioning. Many of these doctors are expert hypnotists and have been able to reach this solution to a serious problem through their knowledge of hypnosis.

THE STUDY OF HYPNOSIS covers an extremely wide area. We have stage hypnotists, medical hypnotists, amateur hypnotists, and hypnotic technicians.

Many hypnotists have tried to define the state that is generally called hypnosis. Some have said, "it is a state of mind." This is obviously so, but explains nothing. A famous stage hypnotist told me that his definition would be, "a state of heightened suggestibility." This man has demonstrated before large audiences for many years. With very little preliminary explanation he tells his audience to clasp their hands together, very tightly together, and in a few seconds, tells them to try to take them apart, but that they will be unable to do so. As a rule about 90 per cent of his audience are unable to take their hands apart; they are "locked" together.

Please observe that he did not hypnotize his audience, he did not place them in a "state of *heightened suggestibility*." All he did was use the power of *suggestion* upon them in a *full waking state*.

The point I am attempting to

make clear here is the "suggestibility" of the mind of man *while in a full waking state*. A person does not have to be hypnotized in order to have hypnotic commands or suggestions imbedded in his mind.

To place a person in a deep state of hypnosis requires special techniques according to the suggestibility of the person. While one person may be placed in a deep state in a flash, another may take an hour or several hours, depending on the personality of the subject and the skill of the hypnotist.

We are here not concerned with the deeper states of hypnosis, but the suggestibility of the mind in the *full waking state*.

This same man tells his audience to close their eyes, and when he tells them they cannot open them, to try if they will but that the harder they try the tighter closed they will become, 75 per cent to 90 per cent of his audience will be unable to open their eyes. Instead they will close them tighter, as he said they would.

Illness and disease can be traced through the study of thousands of case histories to subconscious conditioning. Subconscious conditioning also can be induced by suggestion. The hypnotist made direct suggestions, which were accepted and carried out by it, while the people were in a *full waking state*. What are the words, commands, suggestions, any outer stimuli to any

of the senses doing to the "suggestible mind?"

BECAUSE OF THE inherent suggestible quality of the subconscious mind, it is continually being impressed with *negative, destructive, disease-producing suggestions*. And furthermore, because of the suggestibility of the subconscious mind, and because suggestion in the *full waking state* conditions the subconscious mind and establishes our emotional responses to outer stimuli, there is no way to escape the *fact* that man in his *full waking state* is in a state conditioned by suggestion and is therefore dreaming a hypnotic dream. He imagines and believes things to be real which are no more real than the suggestions that make him believe.

At first, one may deny this just because he would rather not believe it. However, we cannot get very far by eliminating the things which we would rather not believe.

Modern psychologists and hypnotists have observed the subtle working of *waking hypnosis*. Every phase of this phenomenon is now being studied by specialists in this field. You will not find many of these specialists in the hospitals. But a large number are employed by corporations designing new, more subtle, more powerful ways to use this power to move the people in the direction of their desires, *through the printed word and pic-*

ture, through the spoken word in person or on the radio and television, and by means of the television picture. These men are specialists in *waking hypnosis*, and their success in extracting dollars from the public purse proves their efficiency.

By taking advantage of the suggestibility of the human mind, a natural, normal function, these methods and techniques are destroying our people. Today, it is the basis of the Kremlin's most important instrument of conquest: subversive propaganda.

The juvenile delinquency problem is no mystery. It is the result of *suggestion*, presented to the natural inherent suggestible or inherent hypnotic quality of the mind. The motion picture or television murder mysteries, the stories of broken homes and of crime, are all *suggestion* to the inherent automatic functioning of the subconscious mind. The recipient may follow out the imbedded suggestions. *The children usually are blamed when, in fact, they are completely innocent.* It is true that they commit the nonsense, the crime, but *who presented the suggestions* to the suggestible faculty of the minds of these children? *Those who use this power to control the people do so for their own selfish ends.* The public is ignorant of this inherent vulnerability of the mind and, therefore, is powerless to combat it.

Hypnotists have tried to superimpose strong corrective suggestions to try to overcome the destructive ones, and depending on the type of case and the individual, they are sometimes successful.

THE PRESENT problem is much more serious than is generally known to the public. There is a

tions. And do not forget that YOU are their major target.

The Reds are not making the mistake Hitler did. They are using these subtle powers in every *hidden* way that they can devise. It all started with Pavlov's experiment with dogs. It is a highly developed science, which Communists are using to destroy you.

The Reverend Alfred W. Pritchard, D.D., was a victim of the most dread of all incurable diseases, multiple sclerosis. Determined not to accept the prognosis of increasing paralysis and untimely death, and in the hope of finding a cure, he entered into his own research of mental causes of physical disorders. His field of study and research included religion and hypnosis. He was rewarded for his efforts by obtaining a complete cure of his ailment. He is married and has two children, a boy and a girl.

He is Founder of the Church of The Eternal Truth, Founder of the Inner Powers Society, and author of the book, *Using The Magnetic Forces Of Your Mind*, and two booklets, *After Death—Then What?* and *Man, God's Helpmate*. He is the Past President of the California Chapter of the Association to Advance Ethical Hypnosis, and Past President of the California Association of Hypnotists.

Hypnotism, says Reverend Pritchard, is the most powerful tool God has placed in the hands of man, and if used rightly is a blessing to mankind, but in the hands of tyrants it is the most powerful tool of human destruction in the world. Awareness of its public use, and the development of the practice of thinking, of exercising the mind, he says, is a simple, effective way to prevent being influenced by destructive suggestion. The greatest value in the powers of hypnotism, he states, lies in unconditioning, rather than conditioning.

war going on in the United States, a psychological war, a war in which *the enemy is taking full advantage of the inherent hypnotic quality of the mind*. While the people are "asleep" to their actions, the Communists are not losing a minute or an opportunity to impress the people with their destructive sugges-

The American people must awaken to what is going on, and they must awaken now. Those who realize what is happening must awaken those who are asleep. There is no time to lose. The enemies of our nation, internal and external, have already made a deep impression upon us, and *when they think we*

are sufficiently confused and weakened by hypnotic suggestion, they will pounce upon us for the kill.

Corrective action is extremely simple. The radio and television directors should be challenged whenever their programs support any part of the current Communist Party "line."

An all-out effort must be inaugurated at once to expose the satura-

tion with subversive Communist propaganda of our magazines, books, movies, radio, television, newspapers and educational system.

We must stop letting the Communists brainwash us with their mass-hypnosis techniques. This can be stopped by alert, informed Americans who recognize the enemy's handiwork and who are willing to stamp it out wherever they see it.

THE U. N. CRUCIFIES AN HONEST MAN

The Honorable Robert Morris, former counsel of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, charges that the United Nation's dismissal of Povl Bang-Jensen was engineered by an international Communist conspiracy. He said that two important Americans in the U.N. participated.

Mr. Bang-Jensen was deputy-secretary of the U.N. Committee to Investigate the Russian Aggression that followed the Hungarian anti-Communist revolution in 1956. Eighty-one anti-Communist witnesses appeared before the U.N. Special Committee on Hungary. Under Mr. Bang-Jensen's pledge that he would not disclose their names because of fear of reprisal, the witnesses documented the charges of unprovoked Soviet aggression against Hungary.

The Bang-Jensen report delivered a devastating blow against Soviet reputation and caused defections in Communist parties throughout the world. Judge Morris says that the Communists have been conspiring to destroy Bang-Jensen on the theory that if you destroy the symbol, you destroy the effectiveness of the report.

U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold demanded the surrender of the 81 names. Mr. Bang-Jensen, true to his pledge, refused. He was fired. Charges were filed against Mr. Bang-Jensen. He was not allowed to see the relevant documents. He was forbidden to talk to the press. In the meantime, Communists, pro-Communists and anti-anti-Communists, in true Communist fashion, have conducted a reprehensible smear campaign.

Judge Morris said Mr. Bang-Jensen's dismissal "without the semblance of due process" is "an outrage against everything for which we, here in the United States, stand." (See Mr. Bang-Jensen's devastating 30-page Memorandum (with annexes) to the Secretary-General of the UN)

—J. EDWARD JOHNSTON, JR.

IN GOD WE TRUST

by Alfred K. Allan

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES gathered recently at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to witness the first change in our paper money design since 1929. The change involved the imprinting of four important words which henceforth are to appear on all our dollar bills—"In God We Trust."

This use of our paper currency to affirm our nation's faith in God came about through the efforts of thousands of Americans, individually and through patriotic and religious organizations. Their voices echoed through the Congress of the United States and in 1955, Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida responded to this great public demand by introducing an act (Public Law 140, 84th Congress) calling for the use of the motto "In God We Trust" on our currency. A short while later Representative Bennett introduced legislation to make "In God We Trust" our national motto.

"It is my position that 'In God We Trust' is the best possible phrase for us to designate officially as the national motto of the United States," Representative Bennett declared. "More than any other phrase it expresses the spiritual and moral values upon which our country was founded and upon which it de-

pends for survival. In these days when imperialism and materialism seek to attack and destroy freedom, we should continually look for ways to strengthen the foundations of our freedom. At the base of our freedom is our faith in God and the desire of Americans to live by His will and His guidance."

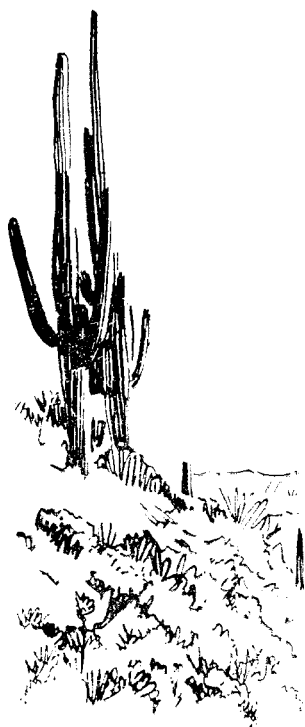
The Congress unanimously passed the act and in July, 1955, it was approved by President Eisenhower. New high-speed rotary intaglio presses were installed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The crisp new bills were rolled off and in October, 1957, the first "In God We Trust" paper currency **was** put into general circulation. The inscription appears above the large word ONE on the reverse (green side) of our one-dollar bills, **which** are silver certificates.

It was decided that for now the motto would appear only on one-dollar bills. Eventually all of our paper money will bear the words.

Three departments of our government are now proclaiming our nation's faith—the Post Office Department which issues "In God We Trust" three-cent stamps, the U. S. Mint which places the motto on all our coins, and now the Treasury Department expressing on our dollar bills our nation's trust in God.

THE STRANGEST ORCHARD

by Enola Chamberlain



ONE THING about it," Bernardo Maniscalco used to remark, "we have no trouble with people stealing our apples. If they ever got into our orchard they would want out worse than they ever wanted in. And they would never come back for a second try."

This was a standing joke with Mr. Maniscalco, but no fence was ever needed while he lived, and no fence is needed now, when his four sons are carrying on the business following his death. After one look at the orchard everyone knows why there is little danger of theft. The apples grow on huge elephant ear cacti, forbidding to look at, and fence enough to keep casual pickers away.

This strange orchard covers about 35 acres near San Diego, California. It produces approximately 16 box cars of fruit in a normal year, and it is barely able to keep up with the demand.

Italians and Sicilians, used to the fruit in their native lands on the shores of the Mediterranean, wait eagerly for the first shipments in July and continue to purchase the fabulous fruit until the last ones arrive on the market in October.

Bernardo Maniscalco, a Sicilian, started his cacti venture over 30 years ago on a one-acre plot of rocky hillside. It was not, as it might seem, a venture of desperation.

Maniscalco had been working in the steel mills in Colorado for

nine years at a good salary. He was prosperous but restless, for he had an ambitious dream, rooted deep in his ancestry. He wanted a plot of ground on which to plant and harvest his crops. He turned to raising cactus apples because he knew there was a demand for them among his countrymen in the new world and almost no supply.

Naturally the first years of the venture were years of work and little reward, but finally the cacti began to bear. An avid market meant a heavier load for the Maniscalco family: more land had to be bought; more plants had to be set out. Soon, with increased acreage and increased bearing, help had to be hired.

All cacti, except the variety called "spineless," propagated by Luther Burbank, have thorns, some thorns are so small that they can scarcely be seen. These thorns let go of the plant when it is touched, and imbed themselves in human flesh, setting up a painful irritation. Some, like those of the cholla, are curved and seem almost to jump from the plant and catch in clothes and flesh. Others are nearly as long as darning needles and stick out like tiny bayonets.

As the cactus apple business grew, more and more men had to be found to harvest the fruit. It was hard to find pickers willing to go out in the summer heat dressed in heavy jackets, high boots, thick canvas aprons and long leather

gloves, hard to find workers willing to climb and prowl to gather the prickly pears. It was harder still to find people who would polish them—that is, rub the spines off them.

THE CACTUS bloom is one of the most beautiful of all flowers. The petals, lemon, pink, orange, red and all shades in between look like fine petals of silk. The blossoms flare out like silken bowls all around the edges of the giant leaves. The fruit takes its color more or less from the flowers. The orange blooms produce a yellowish apple much like a banana in taste. The red bring forth a blood red product with the taste of a ripe watermelon.

Before these flowers can become edible fruits, tremendous amounts of work must be done in the orchard. The wide spaces between the rows of trees need constant cultivation, and the plants must be irrigated and sprayed.

After the fruit has set, men have to go up and down every row and thin the apples so that the ones left will be large and attractive. Just before the first fruit are to be picked men go down rows brushing at the huge leaves and fruit with tree branches. This brushing breaks many of the thorns and makes the work easier for the pickers. For the polishing operation, Maniscalco devised a de-spinning machine.

This strange delicacy has to be

would satisfy the most discriminating AFL-CIO boss or Wall Street tycoon, the young Mayor of Conakry, is an impressive figure. Tall, black, shrewd and canny, he is largely uneducated but far from unintelligent.

SINCE THE yearly exports of Guinea total only \$25 million, and 55 per cent of its production is coffee, cocoa, bananas and peanuts (all glutting the world market), he understandably desires foreign development of the rich iron, bauxite and diamond deposits. A foreign consortium has obligingly agreed to invest \$500 million in a dam across the Konkoure River, a hydro-electric plant to convert bauxite into aluminum, a 90-mile railroad from mines to docks, and homes for 4,000 workers. Controlling 53 per cent of the stock of this Anglo-Franco-Swiss combine is the Olin Mathieson Company (U.S.A.). The latter recently was seeking guarantees from our International Cooperation Administration. Whether or not this group will continue its operations is problematical, although it is understood to be pressuring De Gaulle to make a deal with the Guinea rulers.

Behind Sekou Toure they must consider the Communistic subordinates, of whom he is probably a captive. They have loudly demanded that Guinea must get rid of the many trained whites in administrative and economic posts. In

this endeavor they are using to political advantage the swarm of unemployed—and as yet unemployable—youths concentrated in the towns. The Big Boss *must* move farther to the Left to retain leadership.

Confirming the magnitude of this pressure, Sekou Toure in November announced federation with newly-independent Ghana, a state of alien language and culture 350 miles distant at the closest points. This fits in with the schemes of Ghana's Socialist Prime Minister. Kwame Nkrumah, one-time carrier of a British Communist Party card; a demagogue with a Napoleon complex who dreams of a West African empire as did Sekou Toure's grandfather. Nkrumah has promised \$28,000,000 credit to Guinea (which has always been in the red financially as it is now politically) pending approval by the two rubber stamp legislatures.

Both black rulers are begging the West's bankers for hundreds of millions of dollars to develop national resources; but they will also welcome money from Moscow, their first love. Sekou Toure is the more impatient of the two because the situation in his impoverished country is more precarious than elsewhere in West Africa and demands immediate action. His lieutenants will see that he turns down no loans from the Kremlin, and Khrushchev knows it.

The author is the New York editor of The Pittsburgh Courier.

A squad of ten young women police parking in Miami Beach

METER-GIRLS



by Naomi Ruby

THE SCOURGE of the Miami Beach motorist is a group of girls called the "Meter Girls." These ten tag-writers comprise a squadron who wear French blue uniforms topped with white leather jackets, ride on three-wheeled motorcycles, and check the parking meters for overtime violations. An ever-present warning to all drivers, they are omniscient, omnipresent—and, most distressing of all, conscientious. Their instructions are to be unmoved by excuses. Once a meter shows red, it's a parking violation—no matter how good the reason for delay—as long as there *is* delay a parking ticket is made out. Statistics have proven these girls to be immune to the honest face, the sad story, and even threats.

In 1954, Miami Beach was faced with a traffic problem. The city has an area of only 7.1 square miles and its permanent population is in the neighborhood of 56,000. However, it is a popular winter resort and during that time its population soars to almost 150,000. In addition

Miami Beach plays host to over 1,500,000 visitors a year. The traffic problem, consequently, is considerable. Off-street, metered parking has proven to be the only solution, and, before the advent of the Girls, eight policemen of the regular force were assigned to check meters. The expensive training of these men was being wasted as monitors of meters. It was decided to take on civilians instead—and women at that. After a check with the Legal Department and the City Council, the Meter Girl Squad was born.

Many police officials were dismal in their predictions. They claimed that women would not be properly respected; that they would not be able to stand the abuse; and that they, being women drivers, would get into accidents. It looked very discouraging at first, for not one of the girls who passed the Civil Service examination that had been set up for them had ever ridden a motorcycle, although all had automobile driver's licenses. But, within a half hour after their mo-

torcycle instruction started, the girls were wheeling up and down the yard as though they had been on those three-wheelers all their lives.

ON NOVEMBER 15, 1954, the Meter Girls started operations. They proved immediately that the gloomy predictions had been wrong. They were properly respected, because they—as they shook their heads over pleading or remonstrance—were respectful. They could take abuse and proved that they could handle themselves in unfavorable conditions. As for accidents, there is record only of cars that have backed into their motorcycles. There is no case of a Meter Girl having caused an accident.

The success of the Meter Girls, too, has been of financial importance to the city. The squad averages about 500 tickets a day, and the proceeds from consequent fines goes into the City's General Fund. Their zealous watch over the meters has caused drivers to be so careful in their treatment of those voracious metal monsters that the revenue per meter has increased. In 1951, the average income per meter was about \$59; last year, it was approximately \$99. There are now 7,800 meters in all, which bring in money to be used specifically for the operation of the Meter Department and for an addition to existing parking facilities.

Most of the girls on the squad today are married and have fami-

lies. They work a five-day, 40-hour week, and their salary ranges from \$279 per month at the start to a maximum of \$352 per month. Qualified by Civil Service, the girls receive such Civil Service advantages as hospitalization, sick leave, paid vacations, and pension.

Miami Beach was one of the first cities to establish a corps of Meter Girls. The city has been flooded with requests for information in the few years since the girls have started working. Today, many big and important cities have a similar service, including Seattle, Washington; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Nashville, Tennessee; Denver, Colorado, and Wichita Falls, Texas.

The girls have discovered that their duties take in more than ticketing of overparked cars. In a resort city such as Miami Beach, they serve as roving Ambassadors of Good Will. They answer questions asked by tourists and even pose when the ever-present camera is aimed in their direction. Finding babies left unattended in cars, they locate their mothers. The girls have proven invaluable in spotting stolen cars and keeping them under surveillance until the police arrive.

Of course, there are the classic tales of the Meter Girls. One follows:

In the early days of the squad the Chief of Police was a man whose first name was Romeo. One of the Meter Girls was on patrol when she spotted a car parked overtime.

She stopped and was writing out the ticket when the driver of the car approached. He tried "getting off the hook." When he saw that nothing availed, he blustered, "I'll have you fired. I'm going right down now and see Romeo about this."

"That's all right," answered the Meter Girl sweetly, "just tell him that Juliet sent you."

There is one more story. When I left the Chief of Police after my interview with him about the Meter Girls, I went to my car. There, neat and secure under the windshield wiper, was an overtime citation. The visit to the Chief of Police had held me a minute too long. My face went hot with indignation. I'd take that piece of paper and wave it under the Police Chief's nose and say, "So much for your Meter Girls—you can have them, I want no part of them." Then I would defiantly tear the paper into bits before his

eyes—and hang the consequences!

I snapped the citation out from under the wiper, but, before I took the stone stairway into the building, reason prevailed. "You *were* parked overtime," I said to myself. "You've just been learning all about that sort of thing. No matter for what reason—you committed a violation of a city ordinance and that means you're in the wrong." I pulled out a dollar and went up the steps to make my compulsory donation.

THIS is it," I told myself, exultantly, as I put down my dollar. This proves it all. Like a problem in geometry, one that comes out all neat and with no loose ends. The Meter Girls have proven themselves. QED."

So they did—doubly. Because I had forgotten to put another nickel in the meter, when I came out I found another citation waiting for me under the windshield wiper.

Our Court

The Supreme Court's disregard of the Constitution in the desegregation cases is only a part of the overall story. In other cases its usurpations have practically reduced sovereign States to mere political subdivisions of a Federal oligarchy.

It has arrogated unto itself powers rightfully belonging to the Congress. It has usurped away powers of the Executive Branch.

It has thwarted efforts of both the Congress and the Executive Branch to insure the internal security of our country.

It has unleashed on society self-confessed rapists, murderers and other criminals.

The record of the Court in siding with the Communist position on subversion and security cases is most astonishing and revolting.

—SENATOR STROM THURMOND (D.S.C.)

THE "BAT BOY"

by Steven Paulsen

WINSTON CHURCHILL stated in the *London Sunday Herald*, February 8, 1920, on page 5 the following:

This movement among the Jews is not new. From the days of Spartacus Weishaupt to those of Karl Marx, and down to Trotsky (Russia), Bela Kun (Hungary), Rosa Luxembourg (Germany), and Emma Goldman (United States), *this worldwide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization* and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence, and impossible equality, has been steadily growing. It played, as a modern writer, Mrs. Webster,* has so ably shown, a definitely recognizable part in the tragedy of the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the Nineteenth Century; and now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire.

TERRORIST JEWS. There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part

atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders. Thus Tchitcherin, a pure Russian, is eclipsed by his nominal subordinate Litvinoff, and the influence of Russians like Bukharin or Lunacharski cannot be compared with the power of Trotsky, or of Zinovieff, the Dictator of the Red Citadel (Petrograd), or of Krassin or Radek—all Jews. In the Soviet institutions the predominance of Jews is even more astonishing. And the prominent, if not indeed the principal, part in the system of terrorism applied by the Extraordinary Commissions for Combating Counter-Revolution has been taken by Jews, and in some notable cases by Jewesses. The same evil prominence was obtained by Jews in the brief period of terror during which Bela Kun ruled in Hungary. The same phenomenon has been presented in Germany (especially in Bavaria), so far as this madness has been allowed to prey upon the temporary prostration of the German people . . .

In that same year, Churchill said: "The Soviet system is barbarism worse than the Stone Age."

In the 1930's, he wrote a warm,

friendly letter to Adolph Hitler, and said: "If our country were defeated, I hope we should find a champion as indomitable to restore our courage and lead us back to our place among the nations."

IN A broadcast on January 20th, 1940, Churchill said: "Everyone can see how Communism rots the soul of a nation . . ."

On the first of April, 1940, he said: "Communism is a deadly mental and moral disease."

The damaging private cables between Churchill and Baruch were exposed by Tyler Kent, the U.S. code expert who was in charge of the U.S. Embassy Code Department in London. Churchill, who was "advised" by Baruch, led the British Empire into *an unnecessary war against the wrong enemy*. Even after the allies won the war, decisions were made in England that were against it and in favor of Russia.

Researchers say that a Baruch firm managed "profitably" Churchill's "investments." Winston Churchill also received a number of legacies, including £20,000 (about

\$80,000) which he received in 1944 from the Zionist, Sir H. Stakosch.

Churchill admitted in the House of Commons, on December 7, 1944, "he had been a consistent friend of the Jews and a constant architect of *their* future."

Churchill received \$500,000 from *Life* magazine. He also picked up another million dollars in the United States for books, articles, etc.

General Albert C. Wedemeyer's new book, *Wedemeyer Reports!*, states uncomplimentary facts about Winston Churchill, Roosevelt, General George Marshall and others. Wedemeyer wisely urges that the United States break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its satellites and that the representatives of these nations be expelled from the United Nations.

You will be convinced in a subsequent issue that Roosevelt, Hopkins and General George Marshall were also Bat Boys for Baruch, The Elder of Zion!

* *The French Revolution* by Nesta H. Webster, one of England's most distinguished historians, who also wrote *The Plot Against Civilization*.

It's Yours

Americans can be free so long as they compel the governments they themselves have erected to govern strictly within the limits set by the *Bill of Rights*. They can be free so long, and no longer, as they call to account every governmental agent and officer who trespasses on these rights to the smallest extent. They can be free only if they are ready to repel, by force of arms if need be, every assault upon their liberty, no matter whence it comes.—By the late JOHN W. DAVIS

REDUCING IS

A CINCH

by Dick Martinsen

It takes only common sense and determination to remove those extra pounds . . .

HALF the 40 million Americans now striving to reduce will quit halfway, and most of the others will do themselves more harm than good. But you don't have to fall in either class.

It's easy to peel off those extra pounds, a good deal easier than it is to keep them off. You don't need home gadgets, health salons, and calorie charts. You don't even need a doctor, although it's sensible to have one around if you can afford it.

Two basic intangibles are all you really need, and they don't cost a cent. They are determination and common sense.

Common sense will tell you that you can not take off the spare tire you have spent years putting on, and do so healthfully, in less than three or four months.

It should tell you to reject, especially, the mail-order and drugstore

pills flooding the land. They all work on the same principle, to kill the appetite. At best they take off flesh too fast. At worst they'll make you sick. Often they do both.

No one has discovered a royal road to reducing. No one ever will. Once your common sense has pounded that firmly into your head, the battle is half won. You can harm yourself as much, you know, by taking off the pounds too fast as by keeping them around. Two pounds a week is ample. Three is too much.

Reducing is strictly up to you. It's an important job, if you love life. It becomes vital as the years pile up. My opinion is that every extra five pounds a man past 40 carries on the hoof means one less year above the turf.

First, you must make up your mind that you want to lose. Millions are looking half-heartedly for short cuts. They are the ones tinkling the cash registers of the pill manufacturers. It may take you three months or three years to reach

the decision to lose weight. Until you have, forget about reducing. Just keep those pounds and kill yourself.

Once you've decided, here's the simplest, least arduous formula:

Keep right on eating the things you like just as you have been eating them, for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, but divide every food item on your plate or in side dishes by three. Eat two-thirds and leave a third. Don't deviate by making it a fifth or half. Whack off a third. That goes for everything except vegetables (no, the potato is not a vegetable in this case). Keep eating all you please of those.

Follow the one-third rule for a month, without a single exception, then check your weight again. If you have lost three pounds or more, just keep it up. You'll be surprised how easy it has become. At the end of one month your two-thirds allowance will satisfy you—well, almost, anyhow.

If you have merely stopped gaining, or haven't lost three pounds, divide all your food in two and leave a half. This won't be much harder than it was to leave the third when you began. Stomachs shrink, and it doesn't take them very long.

That's all there is to it. Exercise will help, to tone you up, that's all, but there's only one way to take off fat. That is by eating less.

Food you enjoy will do you more

good, though, and go farther than food you don't enjoy.

The trouble with all "diets" is that they cut to a tantalizing minimum or bar entirely the fats, sweets, starches you like, and substitute items you don't care for.

It is less painful to forego that second slice of pie, eat a half-pint of ice cream instead of a pint, put one pat of butter on your potato or your bread instead of two, than to quit these foods entirely.

IF YOU'RE a three-beers-a-day man—or woman—or like your cock-tails before dinner, cut them down a third also—two beers instead of three, one cocktail instead of two.

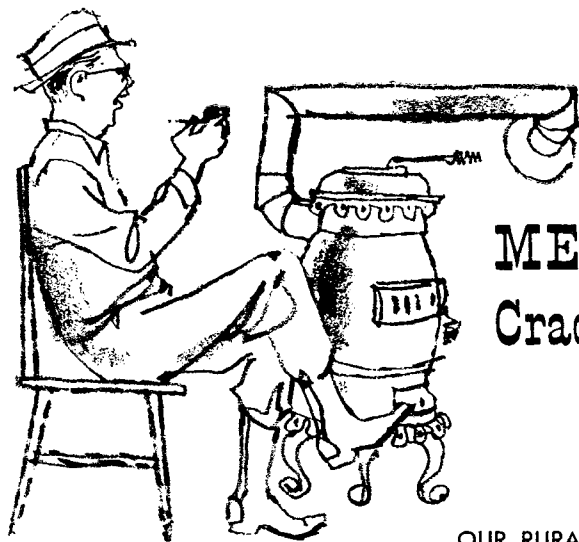
Playing thirds or halves will make it easier on your household, too. Your wife won't have to rack her brains for palatable meals, ply food scales, wallow through a bog of diet charts. And you won't have to make a production of your dieting when lunching with the boss.

In six months you'll have some semblance of a figure back and be ready for another problem—how to hold the line. I've taken off 20 pounds twice and I don't know an easy answer for that problem.

I do know, however, that I'm going to watch the scales, this time at least once a week. When the week comes that I'm two pounds heavier—just a measly little two pounds—back to thirds I go.

The best way to relax these days is just to stop living a normal life.

—DAN BENNETT



MERCURY'S Cracker Barrel Corner

Briar Patch for Boris

Russian author Boris Pasternak must feel he has been projected into a hornet's nest, as a result of the flurry of events, since announcement of his receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Seems to us, however, that Comrade Boris is in the rather enviable position of being cast as Br'er Rabbit of Uncle Remus' famous story. Were we in his shoes, we'd feel compelled to cry, "Do anything you want with me, Br'er Bear, but please don't throw me into dat briar patch." [Br'er Rabbit *wanted* in the briar patch!]

What better fortune could befall "Br'er Rabbit" Pasternak than to be thrown out of the "Paradise" of Russia, into the "Briar Patch" of the western world?

SPRINGFIELD HERALD
Springfield, Tennessee

OUR RURAL EDITORS SPEAK OUT

The peace for which we are striving today does not originate in the capital cities of the world . . . it originates in the hearts and minds of men and women.

IOWA LEGIONNAIRE
Grundy City, Iowa

The Representative

No party has a monopoly on good candidates. Both parties profess to want good government, inexpensive government, and full-service government. Both parties are hemming and hawing about real issues such as full court reform. And as for representation in Congress, Democrats and Republicans are always crossing so-called party lines when the issues are important.

This, we think, is as it should be all down the line. When candidates get into office, they cease to represent a single party, they represent their whole

constituency. Especially during such times as these when neither party has taken a very definite stand . . . the elected representative who claims he has voted straight party (either way) is not, in our opinion, particularly to be admired. We would rather have one representing us who voted against our way of thinking if he had good reasons for it and was thinking of a greater good than our own, than have one who hewed to a line without thinking about it at all. In the long run, better government would result, and we would benefit.

LAKEVILLE JOURNAL
Lakeville, Conn.

What's Wrong With Politics?

The true nature of Man, his fears, failures, shortcomings, is illuminated brightly in a political system such as we have under our Democracy, and is thus subject to much adverse publicity. Certainly our system of "Government By the People, For the People," has its faults, yet it is, we strongly believe, a far better choice than the totalitarianism of communistic regimes. Here in America we have the privilege of calling attention to our ills; we can voice publicly our dissents. We can go to the polls and vote out of office men who do not measure up to our expectation.

Rather than continue to condemn politics for its shortcomings, as we are wont to do, why can't we in America lend more thought and greater concern to this subject in the hopes of improving its place in our esteem?

THE McDONALD COUNTY PRESS
Noel, Missouri

Mistaken Prophecy

"Florida is still beautiful. The climate will always be with us. Sick northerners will continue to come down and oranges undoubtedly will be grown for pleasure, but never again will anyone try to raise oranges in Florida commercially."

The above was written by Charles Grandison Fairchild following the "Big Freezes" of 1894-95. At the time he was president of Rollins College in Winter Park. Some of his letters were presented to the college recently by a daughter, Mrs. Helen Fairchild McKelvey of Sarasota.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURE
Gainesville, Florida

The Republicans

We could point out a great many things that we believe are wrong with Republican party policy makers. The hard core of republicanism, its real strength, is conservative.

The Eisenhower administration has not been true to fundamental Republicanism.

Prudent management of the nation's business and economy in spending the people's money, have always been foundation principles of the GOP since its inception.

We also believe that "brinkmanship statesmanship," too much meddling and intervention abroad, vast expenditures for foreign aid by the present administration, were unpopular among the great majority of both Democrats and Republicans.

THE MORGAN COUNTY HERALD
McConnelsville, Ohio

New Wave

For some years past the first session of the German Federal Republic's Parliament has been held not in Bonn, but in West Berlin. In this way the "Bundestag" has symbolically emphasized German unity and Berlin's position as the true capital of Germany.

The new wave of refugees from the East has aroused deep feeling throughout Western Germany: the movement of refugees is once more on the increase . . . 21,595 people fled from the East and claimed refugee status during the month of August, 1958, as against 19,283 in July.

WORLD VETERAN
Paris, France

Brushfire War

Critics of the existing military policy have been arguing that it is a mistake to put too much reliance on the nuclear deterrent. They urge that the tremendously destructive power of thermonuclear weapons will make both Moscow and Washington unwilling to use them unless driven in a corner, and that under the cover of this hydrogen deadlock, communist aggression will take the form of a series of probing actions. Unless countered, a combination of "brushfire wars," indirect aggression, subversion, blackmail, diplomacy and propaganda can "nibble" away at the foundations of Western power.

John G. Norris
THE OFFICER
Nashville, Tennessee

Poor Richard's Mag Goes Broke

The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle, a magazine founded 217 years ago by Benjamin Franklin,

died today for lack of money. The magazine had been published by the University of Pennsylvania's General Alumni Society four times a year. It featured fiction, literary reviews, historical essays and poetry.

DAILY NEWS
New York, N. Y.

State Aid

Proponents of increased state aid say that it will relieve the burden of taxation on property. Do you know that Wyoming levies a six-mill state property tax to help support its Minimum Foundation Program of school aid? California levies a sales tax, makes an apportionment of \$180 per pupil in state aid. Conditions to be met by local districts in order to qualify for state aid have resulted in an increase of over 100 per cent in local property taxes. Can South Dakota taxpayers afford "state aid"?

Some people have been led to believe that large reorganizations will decrease their taxes. Experience has proved this to be false. Even the centralizationists now say, "Don't tell people that reorganization will lower their taxes—tell them that it will give them more for their money." Costs have actually increased under reorganization.

FRIENDS OF THE SCHOOLS NEWS
Belvidere, South Dakota

Indignation

Only a vast wave of citizenship indignation, forcing a decisive withdrawal from the United Nations, can put our Republic back on its path of stability and sanity.

OVERHERE
Noblesville, Indiana

Individual and voluntary methods will decrease dental decay . . .

**A
DOCTOR'S
CASE
AGAINST
FLUORIDATION**
.....

by Dr. Richard L. Fruin

Do you know that you can secure all the benefits of fluoridation for your children even though your public water supply is not fluoridated? There are several individual voluntary methods for securing these benefits which are as good, and in some respects better, than fluoridating water. As a matter of blunt fact, a very good case indeed can be made for not fluoridating communal water supplies.

Fluoridation will decrease by one-half the amount of dental decay and consequent cavity formation in children's teeth. This decreased occurrence of tooth decay and cavity formation pays not only immediate and large dividends in stronger, brighter, and sturdier teeth (smaller dental care bills) and accordingly better general health in

children but the benefits are naturally carried over into adult life and old age.

However, to secure these benefits the fluoride medication must have been taken into the human system prior to the tenth birthday for it is during this age period that, for all practical purposes, the totality of the enamel of the tooth is laid down. Destruction of this enamel is, of course, the essential feature in tooth cavity formation. After this age period, fluoride ingestion appears to be useless and, in some situations, could be harmful. This ingestion of fluoride is, then, only to be recommended from the age of eight weeks through the ninth year of age.

I am reminded of the father who proudly boasted that for more than two years he had daily taken a five gallon container of fluoridated drinking water from his place of work to his home which was otherwise supplied by non-fluoridated communal water. He strongly urged his working colleagues to do likewise. His family in addition to his wife and his mother, was composed of three children in their late teens. All were well into the age group wherein drinking fluoridated water was useless. And there is the isolated military community which prides itself upon its "modern progress" in fluoridating the

water supply. Not more than one in a hundred drinking the water secures any benefit because of the age distribution of this military and allied worker group.

The benefits of fluoridation result from the regular intake of an infinitesimal amount of a fluoride compound (one milligram per person per day—or approximately 1/30,000th of an ounce or 1/500,000th of a pound).

Although the above pertinent, essential, established facts appear to be universally accepted by specialists and authorities on the proposal of fluoridation, these very same people part company—often almost violently—when it comes to deciding what vehicle should be used to carry the fluoride into the systems of children.

The proposal to fluoridate the public water supply as opposed to individual voluntary measures has caused almost the sum total of the entire controversy.

This discussion has consumed ream upon ream of paper in publications and reprints, has utilized the time and service of many prominent individuals, and has been characterized in part by wild, confused, exaggerated specious arguments abounding in half truths and partial truths. This flood of discussion has flowed into fields other than medicine and dentistry.

These fields include governmental and political philosophy, religious and moral teachings, and con-

siderations regarding the status of individuals in our western civilization. Only a few weeks ago, radio and television programs were interrupted and the voices of various political or social leaders added the influence of their names and of their offices to the advocacy of fluoridation of public water.

Anyone who has definite ideas for or against fluoride treatment of communal water will have little trouble finding medical and dental authorities to support whatever stand he takes. The latest information is that the U.S. Public Health Department still recommends the fluoridation of public water. Some advocates of the proposal insist that the American Medical Association recommends that public water supplies be fluoridated. The Association does not, but more of that later. You can see that it is all very confusing.

AS A PHYSICIAN, I have traveled and practiced in widely separated areas of this nation and overseas for the past 20 years—sometimes in areas where the water was naturally fluoridated (four per cent of the population of America live in areas where the natural fluoride content is of sufficient level to obtain the dental benefit), sometimes in areas where the water was artificially fluoridated, but generally in areas without fluoridated water—and, as the father of four fine children, I naturally dug into the prob-

lem in an attempt to produce some order and understanding out of the conflicting claims and counter-claims. In addition, as a professional man, my opinion and comments were frequently solicited. So in time, I became, willy-nilly, an authority on the subject myself.

The individual and voluntary methods to secure the decrease in dental decay include several different approaches. Several companies produce a small fluoride tablet (at present these can only be purchased by prescription). The recommended dose is one a day and the tablet is taken just as any other oral medication, that is, swallowed outright, dissolved in a few ounces of orange or other fruit juice, or crushed on a teaspoon with a little jelly, honey or chocolate.

The cost will vary from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per child per year, depending upon bulk of purchase, retail markup, area of country, and other economic factors. In any event, the cost will be less than one cent per child per day. The savings on dental bills alone is apt to repay this amount many fold. When the objection arises that parents will forget and neglect to give the tablet, it can be pointed out that this practice of giving the tablet can become as natural as providing breakfast or seeing to it that shoes are put on.

Fluoridated salt would also be an excellent vehicle, one that could automatically and almost unconsciously be used. A precedent

for the use of salt in this way has been set in our ability to purchase iodized salt. Salt manufacturers are understandably somewhat reluctant to proceed to market fluoridized salt because the communities which have artificially fluoridated their water complicate and confuse the issue, raising the specter of excessive and toxic fluoride intake.

FLUORIDATED gum can be an excellent medium to secure benefits. A stick a day at a penny a day with sure consumer acceptance is the prospect here. Other possibilities include fluoridated bread, milk, vitamin tablets. Fluoridated tooth paste has attractive possibilities but reputable research needs to be accomplished.

Application of a fluoride compound to the teeth, at the ages of three, six, and eight years, under a dentist's supervision is also recommended by many authorities who feel that the full benefits of fluoridation are realized by this procedure. This will cost \$3.00 to \$10.00 per application.

Most fish foods are high in fluoride content. For example, a generous helping of salmon, sardines, or mackerel will provide a day's requirement of fluoride. Tea, of all beverages normally drunk by man, is highest in fluoride content. A tumblerful of tea contains more than one-quarter the optimal daily recommendation.

Startling as it may seem, care-

ful brushing of the teeth immediately after each meal (this includes after snacks, after candy bars, after soft drinks) will also cut down cavity formation by 50 per cent which is equivalent to taking fluoride by any method.

When public water supplies are fluoridated, the level is regulated at one part of fluoride to a million parts of water (usually abbreviated 1 ppm). The "average" person drinks a quart of water daily and from this receives a daily dose of one milligram of fluoride. The sole recommended variation from this is the suggestion that a smaller amount of fluoride be added to water in summer time; the reasoning being that in warm weather more water is drunk and consequently a lesser fluoride content, say 0.7 to 0.8 ppm, will suffice to bring the dosage to the desired one milligram fluoride intake per person daily.

BUT IT IS well known that some individuals drink several times the amount of water drunk by others and that the same person may vary the amount considerably from day to day. These variations make the "average." It is quite conceivable that many individuals may take in four or five times the amount of fluoride on some days than the hoped for one milligram. Then, too, when water is boiled or otherwise evaporates, fluoride concentration becomes greater. The dosage, by using fluoridated water, is apt to

be more inexact than that obtained by the use of any other method, for no matter how constant the proportion of fluoride to water is held, the amount of water drunk may vary greatly.

The cheapness of fluoridating public water is supposed to commend it, for it is alleged to cost only 10 to 15 cents per person per year. This price includes only the materials used once the original equipment is installed. Neither does this price include upkeep, repairs and replacement costs.

There is another great fallacy, an obscured fact, in this apparently low cost of fluoridating public water. I remind you that fluoridation is of value only through the first nine years of life. This group makes up about 14 per cent of our population, consequently only one person in seven receives any benefit from fluoridating public water, yet the other 86 per cent are figured in circulating per capita costs. True costs, then, for those receiving benefit from fluoridated water would be 70 cents to over \$1 per year per person and this figure is exclusive of the cost of the original equipment, upkeep, repairs and replacement charges. These estimated costs are based on 1958 figures.

Fluoridation of water has been compared to chlorination of water. This argument is a superficial one for the two processes are unlike in action and in principle. Chlorination of water prevents infectious,

communicable, diseases in all age groups. These diseases are spread by water pollution from infected individuals. Dental decay cannot be spread in this way; it is an individual condition and is not infectious. Fluoridation, then, cannot be considered a public health measure wherein, if it is lacking, one diseased person endangers another or many others.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL leaders who desire fluoridated water, intent upon doing a positive good, state that many parents through ignorance, carelessness, or lack of money cannot be depended upon to use one of the individual and voluntary methods to bring the advantage of fluoridation to their children (or even to use sound and conscientious dental hygiene, such as tooth brushing and restriction of sweets). They feel that for the sake of all our children's teeth, public water supplies should be fluoridated in spite of opposition. Yet, our reason insists that if individuals cannot be allowed the responsibility for caring for their own and their children's teeth, for what can they be responsible? Should we stop the manufacture of candy and soft drinks because parents do not limit their children's use of these? Should they be responsible for important things such as food, clothing and housing? For schooling, religious instruction, voting, or what?

In the United States, more than

35 per cent of the population does not drink community water (capable of mass fluoridation) and it becomes more than ever clear that if the greater part of the time, energy and public tax money expended in the drive to fluoridate public water supplies had been diverted to further develop suitable voluntary methods to accomplish the same result and to disseminate such information, citizens in general would have been (and will be) better served.

In conclusion, although the daily ingestion of a tiny quantity of fluoride (one milligram) by children prior to their 10th birthday will reduce dental decay by one half, and although this benefit is carried over into adult life, fluoride ingestion after the age of 10 years appears to be worthless.

Although fluoride ingestion appears quite safe, complete and final effects on all humans are unknown. This fact is compounded by the knowledge that only one person in seven receives any benefit from fluoridation. The method is no cheaper than any other individual method. It is repugnant to the concept of freedom in many citizens to be forced to acquiesce in a measure directed to a problem of individual responsibility.

Good dental hygiene and voluntary individual fluoridation measures appear to be the most appropriate means to obtain the goal of better dental health.

A program for patriotic citizens

BACK TO THE REPUBLIC

BY ROBERT RAYSON



AFTER THE DELEGATES from the 13 colonies to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 had completed their draft of that document and had submitted it to the Congress for ratification, Benjamin Franklin is reputed to have been asked "What kind of a government has been established?" Franklin replied "A Republic if we can manage it!"

Unfortunately, there are many influential people in the United States who are determined that we shall not manage it. Gradually, by successive steps, the original concept of an American Republic has been distorted into the unintended substitute of a "democracy."

Gertrude M. Coogan, noted economic counselor and author, has pointed out that our original republican form of government has been cynically undermined by six specific acts, most of which took place during the last 50 years. The successive steps, in Miss Coogan's summary, include:

(1) The adoption in 1913 of the

17th Amendment, providing for direct election of members of the United States Senate, a procedure which the founding fathers rejected.

(2) The adoption in 1913 of the 16th Amendment, authorizing the imposition of the present income tax system.

(3) The enactment in 1913 of the Federal Reserve Act, virtually transferring the power of the nation to issue and regulate the value of money to a private agency.

(4) The approval in 1945 of the Bretton Woods proposals which virtually transferred the sovereign power of the nation over foreign exchange to an international private agency dominated by the international bankers.

(5) The designating of government-created but, in fact, privately owned and operated agencies as qualified to finance their operations as a Public Debt transaction, accomplished by amendments adopted in

1932 to the Second Liberty Loan Act of 1917.

- (6) The circumventing of the original concept of an Electoral College to exercise independent discretion in the choice of the President of the United States by the institution of the system of political party nominating conventions.

AS WE CONTEMPLATE the state of public opinion in America, it is plainly evident that the American people today are sharply divided into two contrasting schools of thought on most major national issues.

They differ on the nature of the powers of the Presidency. One school holds that under the guise of "public welfare" the President can commit the nation to policies not authorized by the Constitution. The other school, rejecting the traditional American point of view, would restrict Presidential authority to its defined constitutional limits.

They differ in their concept of the powers of the Congress. One school, which is now in control of Congress, would constantly aggrandise the powers of the legislative branch. The other school would hold Congress strictly to the authority vested in it by the Constitution and Article 1, Section 8, thereof.

They differ in their interpretation of the powers of the Supreme Court. The one school, which has

dominated most Supreme Court decisions since 1937, would change the spirit of the nation's laws and constitution by a continuous encroachment of the Court upon the legislative functions of the Congress. The other would restrict the authority of the Court to a literal interpretation of the true and original meaning and intent of the Constitution, as reflected in current legislation.

With such a cleavage existing in American public opinion, the launching of such an organization as BACK TO THE REPUBLIC was an inevitable step for those who cherish our form of government and its constitutional traditions.

The organizers of BACK TO THE REPUBLIC were business and professional men and women who for a great many years have given serious thought to the need for a movement which would, in some small measure at least, counteract the inroads being made upon our Republican form of government by those who seek (a) unlimited powers for the Presidency (b) unlimited powers for the Congress and (c) unlimited authority for our Supreme Court, to be used to transform the United States into a socialistic welfare state.

What they are seeking to accomplish by BACK TO THE REPUBLIC is:

1. To make clear to the people of the United States the precise meaning of the word "Republic",

as used by the Founding Fathers who created the Constitution of the United States, and by the framers and the signers of our Declaration of Independence.

2. To inform the people in this Country of their Constitutional and inalienable rights, and the means whereby they can be made secure.

3. To inform the people of the United States of methods which have been used to deprive them of various Constitutional Rights, and the means by which they can adequately protect against foreign influence and foreign ideologies the rights and liberties, guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

4. To urge the vital need of compelling strict and literal adherence by our elected public officials as well as by all people of the nation to the fundamentals of the Republic, which is the golden mean between "autocracy" and "democracy," which fundamentals are enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, including the first ten amendments thereto.

5. To encourage a more thorough knowledge and a more accurate use of "Constitutional," "governmental" and "economic," banking and financial terms, such as Coin; Money; Public Debt Transactions; Fractional Reserves; Lawful Money; Currency; Inalienable Rights; Checks and Balances; Presidential Directives; Bank Credit; Price Levels; Dollar for Dollar Re-

serves and Executive Agreements, now in general misuse by our schools and colleges and by leaders in the economic, civic, service, business, agricultural, religious and political life of this nation.

6. To furnish to the people of the United States the answers to such questions as:

a. Can there be found, in the Constitution, any authority for Presidential Directives or Executive agreements?

b. Why do our elected officials tolerate Supreme Court decisions which violate the plain wording of the Constitution; all prior interpretations of that Court, and the intent and the views of the Founding Fathers?

c. Why do our elected officials tolerate unconstitutional cooperation with an economic and military support of Foreign Governments with American tax dollars?

d. Why do not such elected officials stop, or attempt to stop, the international banking monopoly from financing both local and global wars, with American tax dollars?

e. Why do our elected officials not inform the American voters that the Federal Reserve Banks are privately owned and operated and are not in any manner or degree, owned by the Federal Government as most people believe, or are induced to believe?

f. Why do they and the newspaper publishers and the radio and

television newscasters not tell the American voters that the Federal Reserve Banks are Private Corporations whose stock is owned by the banks of the nation which are members of the Federal Reserve System which is controlled by the International Banking Monopoly which collects billions of dollars per year in interest by the unconstitutional creation of Bank credit—LEGALIZED COUNTERFEIT MONEY?

g. Why do not these elected officials tell the American voters the truth about the control of, and the slanting of, news by the American press; the control of, and the slanting of radio and television programs; by what group they are controlled and for what purpose?

7. To inform the Representatives of the people in Washington of the views of the people of the United States on Constitutional questions.

8. To inform the people of the various methods being used, both by their representatives in Washington or by agents of foreign people or governments which are or may become destructive of their rights and liberties and of the form of government established by our forefathers under the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the various States of the United States.

9. To teach the people of the United States the benefits to be de-

rived by strict adherence to the provision establishing the separation of powers in our national government and what is meant by "checks and balances" in the American form of government, and how they are being circumvented by the invisible rulers of America.

10. To recall to the minds of the people that our forefathers established a *representative form of government in the United States and placed the power in the hands of the people as principals, and specified that their representatives in government were the agents of the people and answerable to the people for their conduct.*

THE OFFICERS and directors of BACK TO THE REPUBLIC and their advisers are convinced that nothing can soon be done to repeal the Amendment which permits the direct election of our Senators by the voters of the nation. Accordingly, they have temporarily postponed any recommendations on that highly objectionable Amendment to the Constitution.

Apropos the Electoral College, BACK TO THE REPUBLIC believes that it should not require too much time or effort to convince all or a majority of the legislatures of the 48 States to adopt—and the Congress of the United States to approve—a resolution which will in effect state that the Congress will count only the votes of Electors cast for President and Vice President

which have been cast by electors chosen as required by Article II of the Constitution.

The Act of Congress of 1932 permitting the designation of governmentally created agencies to finance themselves and their operations by classifying such operating costs as Public Debt Transactions, can in the opinion of BACK TO THE REPUBLIC be repealed just as quickly as the Congressmen, the Senators and the leaders of thought in the United States are informed of the evils of such enactment.

THEY ALSO BELIEVE that deep inroads can be made in the present use of the 16th or Income Tax Amendment by some such measure as that recently completed by the Western Tax Council of Chicago, which successfully induced 33 of our states to approve a resolution calling upon the Congress to join in it and in general limit the amount which the government can collect as a tax on incomes or on inheritances or on corporations to 25 per cent of the income or the estate from which the inheritance is to be paid.

They also believe that the evils created or permitted by the Federal Reserve Acts' approval of the fractional reserve method of creating credit can be overcome by an

amendment to existing statutes which will require all banks to carry a dollar in lawful United States printed currency for each dollar on deposit in the banks of the nation as recommended by Professor Frederick Soddy of England; Irving Fisher of Yale; Gertrude M. Coogan of Chicago, and numerous other students of economics, which among other things will eliminate entirely the payment by the government of the six or eight billions of dollars each year as interest on the government bonds which have been issued under the government's deficit financing programs; and that the same results can be achieved in the Bretton Woods Proposals Act of 1945.

"Back to the Republic" should be the watchword of every patriot in this country. The people of this country, for their own good, should get "Back to the Republic" as soon as possible. The sooner we get "Back to the Republic", the sooner retrogression will end and progress begin.

The world wars and the ensuing periods of turmoil make this the supreme time when all true patriots should examine their political compass, get their bearings, know where they stand and anchor to the republic.

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Could Catholics use hymns written for Protestant services?

A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE CHURCHES

by Rev. Richard Ginder

THERE are in every man's life a few moments he can never forget. I do not refer either to the moment of marriage or—in my own case—to the imposition of the Bishop's hands at ordination. No—these unforgettable moments come entirely unexpected. For an instant there is a spark within the soul, a spark that seems to fuse one's whole being in a single, intuitive savoring of infinity. And the remarkable thing is that a man will recognize the unique character of this experience and, as he stands transfixed, think to himself: "This I shall never forget. This moment I shall carry with me throughout eternity."

Such an experience befell me early in my ministry. It was a Sunday morning in July. I had said the early Masses and set off to visit our Scout troop encamped several miles away.

The place was wrapped in a Sabbath calm which I enjoyed. In a minute or two, the stillness was broken by the notes of a trumpet floating from the woods across the field. The clear and silvery notes were the melody of some familiar Protestant hymn—haunting, wistful music that spoke of suffering borne in patience.

Apparently the proficient bugler

was conducting his devotions by himself in a shaded copse.

What a pity, I thought, that the Protestants should have such a satisfying and devotional tune all to themselves. As the boys came back from chapel, I took one of them aside and whistled him a few bars of the melody.

"What is that, son?" I asked.

"It's 'Faith of Our Fathers'!"

Returning home, I looked it up in Otten's *Parish Hymnal*. It wasn't listed. Then I reached for my dad's old copy of the *Episcopal Hymnal*—and there it was, written in 1849 by Frederick Faber, a priest. The tune, composed by Henry F. Hemy, 1818-1888, the organist at St. Andrew's Catholic Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, first appeared in 1864, yet there is a perfect marriage between words and music.

Years ago someone said to Cardinal Newman, concerning his hymn "Lead, Kindly Light":

"It must be a great pleasure to you to know that you have written a hymn treasured wherever English-speaking Christians are to be found—and where are they not found."

"Yes, I am deeply thankful," His Eminence replied after a moment of thoughtful silence, "and more than

thankful," he went on; "but you see it is not the hymn but the tune that has gained the popularity! The tune is Dykes', and Dr. Dykes was a great master."

But what became of Father Faber's hymn in Catholic circles? The words are included in most of the hymnals, but not the inspired music that has made it so popular among Protestants. In fact, Catholics are reluctant to use these beautiful hymns, Faber's and Newman's.

A committee of Catholic musicians has been quietly at work on these and related problems since 1952. If you pick up the *Westminster Hymnal*, published in London, on its title page you read that it is "authorized by the Hierarchy of England and Wales for use in all churches and oratories."

The Catholic Church in America has nothing like that. American Catholics are offered a variety of hymnals that disagree about the words and melody of even the most popular hymns.

Such facts were pointed out in an editorial published by the clergy journal, *The Priest*, back in 1947. Among those who read it was the late Archbishop Edwin V. O'Hara of Kansas City, Missouri, Episcopal Chairman of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

IT WAS Archbishop O'Hara who put through the new translation of the New Testament, now standard throughout the American Cath-

olic Church. He felt that the same thing could be done for Catholic hymns. He appointed a committee of seven under the direction of Father John C. Selner, SS, director of music at the Theological College of the Catholic University in Washington. Hymns were sifted through a series of surveys sent to representative musicians. These musicians voted on a table of contents. Thus each title was a majority choice. Pending final approval by the Hierarchy, all work would be provisional. The hymnal would presumably be sponsored by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. Most of the actual editing is being done by Dr. Frank Campbell-Watson, editor in chief of the Music Publishers Holding Corporation.

Were you in charge of such a project, where would you begin? The first step would be to reclaim all the Catholic hymns that have strayed. The Protestant Episcopal Hymnal, for instance, lists five hymns by St. Ambrose, four by St. Bernard of Cluny, two by St. Clement of Alexandria, four by St. John of Damascus, six by St. Thomas Aquinas, and 12 by other saints: a total of 33 hymns. Everything written before 1517 is Catholic. There are few, Catholics or Protestants, who realize that, in his Breviary, which he is vowed to recite daily, every priest reads eight hymns, most of them written before the Reformation and loved, and sung by Protestants all over the world!

Another example of the problems that occur to the Catholic compiling his hymnal is the great hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy Lord, God Almighty." First published in 1827, it has been voted the most popular of all Protestant hymns and included in at least ten current hymnals of various denominations. The verse was written by Reginald Heber, who died in 1826 as Anglican Bishop of Calcutta; the tune was composed by the same John B. Dykes who set Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light" to music. The words are supremely orthodox by the rule of Catholic faith, for Bishop Heber intended his hymn, a paraphrase of the doxology, for use on Trinity Sunday.

THIS is the problem: here is a hymn written by a Protestant to embellish Protestant worship. Could the Catholics use it in their service?

There is no difficulty with the tune. Music as such is nondenominational. Melody and harmony have no more religion than a triangle, and can be judged only by the canons of art and good taste.

In evaluating the words and sentiment, the Catholic's test of any hymn must be for orthodoxy. The sentiments must be measured against the Catholic Creed. If there is no discrepancy the hymn is found to be acceptable.

As to authorship, we don't insist that our church architects be Catholics, nor do we cross-examine our

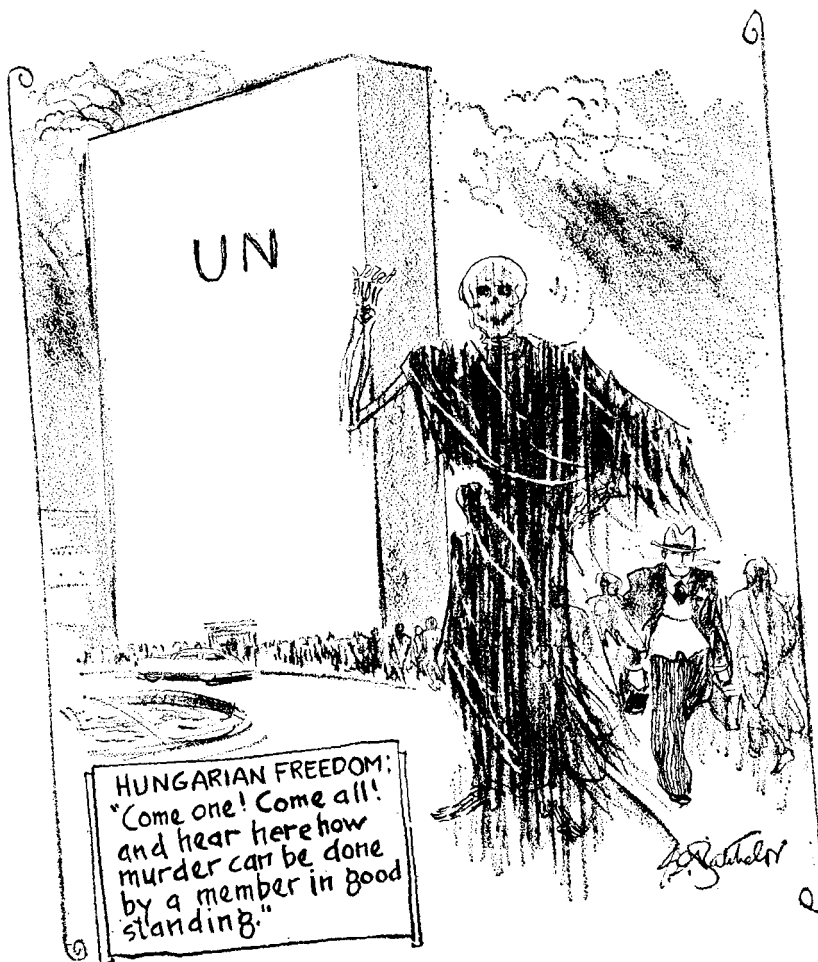
organ-builders. It is the result that interests us, the finished work of art.

Let us not say, either, that Bishop Heber wrote his hymn to embellish Protestant worship. Let us say, rather, that he wrote it in praise of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, whom all Catholics adore in union with the majority of Protestants throughout the world.

Opening the door to the vast treasury of hymns accumulated by our devout neighbors, we find that we are not only inspiring our own faithful, but we are helping to build a bridge of understanding between the churches.

Every Sunday as I begin preaching at our High Mass, the notes of the Presbyterian Carillon come floating through the window and I hear "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest," "Lo! He Comes, With Clouds Descending," and, sooner or later, "Faith of Our Fathers." Then I offer a prayer that God may speed the day when we can all stand shoulder to shoulder and sing those grand old hymns together.

Father Ginder is a well known Catholic publicist. He edits "The Priest," which is the largest journal for the Catholic clergy in the country. He is also associate editor of "Our Sunday Visitor," the most widely circulated Catholic weekly in the world (960,000), as well as "The Catholic Choirmaster" and several other publications.



*(Reprinted through the courtesy of cartoonist
C. D. Batchelor and The News, New York City.)*

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

the BEAR

bringing AID

by CY PETERMAN

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT (which has so many projects beside statecraft that it is erecting a new building for them) recently released an amazing report on Soviet aid to its neighbors. It was so startling that some of us, who have been in Russia and looked around its perimeter a bit, will plead surprise and require a second reading before we buy.

The 111-page report informs us that Moscow has dished out \$1,900,000,000 to 14 "less developed countries," and that its trade meanwhile has expanded by 70 per cent. All happened in the last five years. The trade expansion item alone would be serious, if the State Department had not neglected to give us the previous USSR trade total from which it "expanded."

The report added that all but \$200,000 of this Soviet trade was in nonmilitary categories. That eliminated the tanks, guns, planes and other equipment sent to Egypt and Syria for smuggling into Western developed areas like Iraq, Lebanon,

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan. It didn't take in the Soviet's own hardware used in the autumn of 1956 to "improve conditions" in unhappy Hungary, although Nikita Khrushchev does consider that aid.

These figures and statements go down with difficulty after you've been in the Soviet Union, seen East Germany, Poland, and the Sovietized Balkans. Even Yugoslavia, which takes from both sides of the ideological curtain, and has been aided by one billion dollar U.S. shipments, looks sick beside the free economies of Europe. Nevertheless, Marshal Tito took exception to Khrushchev's jibes at American foreign aid. His Yugoslav Government would also downgrade our State Department's estimate of Soviet aid to other countries.

Among the areas supposedly bolstered by Russia, are India and Afghanistan.

Yet it was not long ago that Prime Minister Nehru, clamoring for one billion dollars or more in U.S. loans, admitted his Russian-

aided nation was on the brink of bankruptcy and economic collapse.

An American geologist recently returned from India and a 'round-the-world look at these Soviet-aided regions. Here is what Sun Oil's Herbert J. Weeks, back from the Asian hinterlands, reported:

"The worst thing that happened to India's production was the withdrawal of British management and control," he said. "The place is going to seed. They don't know how to run things. I saw little of foreign aid in any form, and certainly nothing important that was Russian."

Correspondents returning from Asian outposts invariably speak of the low production, lack of machinery and transport, and the miserable living standards. If in five years the Soviets spent nearly two billion dollars, surely a place like Afghanistan would begin to show results.

ANOTHER QUESTION the report raises is: if Soviet Russia is enjoying such bang-up trade and foreign aid, how does it happen Khrushchev recently asked for long term credit as a customer of ours? And has sulked ever since President Eisenhower failed to roll out the charge accounts? Propaganda-wise, this was no boost for the USSR's progress. Granting that anyone who pays Uncle Sam is off his rocker, a great, flourishing economy such as the State Department describes, could surely produce at least a down payment.

Unfortunately, there is a hidden side to this Soviet trade-and-aid situation. It is not in the State Department report, either. It concerns the possible trade war the Soviets could launch with a gold standard ruble.

It is well known to insiders, that Soviet Russia has been hoarding gold for a long time. It was snatching other governments' gold as far back as the 1930's, when it took Spain's by selling obsolete Soviet weapons to the Communist-dominated Republican Government that fell before General Franco in that dreadful civil war.

A large amount of U.S. gold has gone to bail out slave prisoners and deportees under Stalin's World War II seizures. The blackmail continues today as overseas Chinese pay Peiping's thieves to ransom relatives. Moscow kept all gold snatched in overrunning Eastern Europe. Ana Pauker, Romanian strong woman, got in the Red doghouse when some of that country's gold filtered into Swiss banks.

The Communists have always been gold conscious, with an eye to their grand strategy in an economic war. When loot-laden G-Ivans reached Russia's borders, they were stripped of gold watches and jewels, at war's end. In 1947, without notice, the ruble was devalued, one for ten, and those who did not turn in the old currency within 24 hours, were stuck with it. Such hard-boiled, "capitalistic" devices

have received little notice in the Western press, but they happened.

In 1952 in Paris, reliable information indicated Russia's gold reserves were building to rival America's Fort Knox. When we scoffed, the source vehemently persisted. He recalled quick and heavy Red gains by war reparations, the gouging of Soviet satellites, the various one-way "deals" by which the Reds failed to deliver but kept the advance payments. He mentioned seizure of Austrian assets and the milking of that prisoner-country for ten long years before peace was made and a treaty signed.

Now, with the Cold War veering toward an economic contest of rival giveaway, slave-produced Red goods *vs.* high-wage American, and long-range barter deals for Soviet armaments (as with Egypt and Syria) the Paris conversation comes vividly to mind.

"If the U.S. and the USSR put their gold hoards into a mighty balance, you'd get a shock how close they weighed," the man said. He was usually right.

If our State Department's report had included the hidden and sinister implications of the Soviet financial program, backed by its low-pay, or no-wage slave labor system, its forced quota production for export, with the dismal standards of domestic consumer goods, the American public would have something to ponder. American labor, if not the

leaders, also should be alerted. Cheap goods and low U.S. tariffs, backed by Soviet gold is no mean adversary in an economic war. But to attempt to establish the Soviet Union as a rival Santa Claus, in the desperate campaign to keep foreign aid appropriations at top level, is not convincing. Such persuasion also has a tendency to make American taxpayers wonder about other declarations emanating from our Aid and Trade propagandists.

What would be wrong with a report on Soviet Russia's potential in an economic war, backed by its gold hoard? Since the Reds are pushing into the Middle East's oil preserves (if by the Nasser takeover), it is only prudent to study what such an economic penetration might bring about. Gold is where you find it, and the Arab oil salesman, lathered by nationalism and anti-Western propaganda, isn't going to remember whose gold investment helped him find the oil in the first place.

The American public has been promoted into giving away its goods, by government extension of foreign aid to all comers. The Soviet Union has given away only enough to provide its subversives with propaganda and promises to push Communism. When the receiver country has money, Moscow soon sends a bill for what it trades.

It wasn't so long ago that Western nations, notably the British Labor Government, discovered that

trading with Soviet Russia was one-sided. It failed to get delivery on everything except caviar, a few furs, and coarse grains until well into the 1950's. Nobody put out frightening reports on Soviet trade, then. Little was said of its recall of the rubles in 1957, an out-and-out confiscation of the Soviet people's money.

Why then do we so suddenly get

alarmed over present day Soviet trade? Or its so-called aid? Much more to the point, if we told our people, as has General James Gavin, that we are three years behind Soviet Russia in rockets and satellites. Those are the arguments they use for bulldozing the West. Not the "massive aid" they are allegedly tossing to indigent neighbors.

The President makes a point of the American jobs created as a result of our export business. The State and Commerce Departments are now busily engaged in a crash program, at the taxpayers' expense, to determine just how many jobs are involved in our export business. It is strange indeed that he fails to mention, and the Commerce and State Departments likewise fail to report to the American people, the number of jobs that have been *lost* over the past several years due to imports of foreign-made goods on wage levels and working conditions far below that of the American standards.

The President also fails to give the American people any idea of how many more American workmen would be displaced should the Congress grant him authority to further reduce tariffs a total of 25 per cent over the next five years.

—CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND M. BAILEY
of West Virginia

Each to His Own

A motorist had a blowout in front of the state mental institution. Aware that he was being watched through the fence, he took off the necessary nuts and lugs and laid them in the hub cap he had removed. Then he tripped—and all the lugs and nuts went down a drain. He called to the inmate, "Where's the nearest garage?"

"About three miles," said the other. "But why don't you take one lug and one nut off each of the other wheels and put them where your flat was? If you go easy you can *drive* to the garage."

"Say, that's clever," exclaimed the motorist. "But tell me—if you're that smart, what are you doing on that side of the fence?"

"Mister," answered the inmate sadly, "I'm here because I'm nuts—not because I'm stupid!"

isn't Webster's anymore

by A. M. Jack

THE RECENT college edition of *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary* has no relation to *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* of earlier years—although such a connection is obviously implied by the use of “Webster's” and “college edition” in the title and on the cover.

The first difference noted is that *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary* is published by the World Publishing Co. of Cleveland and New York and not by G. and C. Merriam Co. of Springfield, Massachusetts, publishers of the dictionary that almost everyone thinks of as “Webster's.” Further, *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary* has the subtitle: “of the American Language” (it is not a dictionary of the *English* language, in the usual sense).

In addition to the differences illustrated by the publisher and subtitle, there are many surprises in store for anyone who studies *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary* (hereafter called just *New WORLD Dictionary*) for more than definitions:

The Foreword states:

In choosing the words to be entered and defined, the editors used as their criterion the frequency of occurrence in contemporary usage and in reading generally required of college and university students, in so far as it could be determined.

Apparently, the editors were unable to determine the “frequency of occurrence . . . in reading generally required of college and university students”—unless that reading level is even lower than presently suspected—for the Foreword goes on to say that this new dictionary includes such words as: “dead beat,” “double-cross,” “flop house,” “sob sister,” and “jerk.” Also “fungo,” “cover girl,” “double take,” “big time,” “comic book,” “hot rod,” “sixty-four dollar question” and “whoops.” This selection suggests, at the very least, a lack of fastidiousness and a rather frivolous—as opposed to scholarly—approach to the whole subject of what constitutes a dictionary.

A sampling of definitions soon suggests to the reader that these are not literate, objective meanings but

interpretations of "social significance" wherever possible. The editors say in the Foreword:

The reader is given the necessary additional connotative information even if it means devoting a good deal of space to doing so (see, for example, the definitions of Aryan, blood and epic).

Let's look at the definition of Aryan. In addition to including the definitive material of the G. and C. Merriam—*Webster's Dictionary*, the *New WORLD Dictionary* gives the admonition that:

"Aryan is not connected with Eire, Ireland or Irish."

It is difficult, indeed, to imagine why anyone would need this far-fetched explanation. Perhaps, the editors included it to provide a "lead-in" to the second definition of Aryan:

2. A person belonging to, or supposed to be a descendent of, the prehistoric people who spoke this language. Aryan has no validity as a racial term although it has been so used, notoriously by the Nazis, to mean: "A Caucasian of non-Jewish descent," etc. The use of the word in connection with race is due to the idea, regarded by most ethnologists as false, that people who spoke the same or related languages must have had a common racial origin. Misuse of Aryan has led to its replacement in scientific discussion by Indo-European.

The above definition is a curious

mixture of editorializing, devoting most of the space to the editors' interpretation of what the word Aryan, does *not* mean.

Then there is the eighth meaning of blood:

8. racial heritage; race; loosely and unscientifically so used, for blood is not one of the ethnic differentiae.

Involved definitions are not the only unsatisfactory aspect of the *New WORLD Dictionary*. There are no longer identifiable sections where one can turn instantly for abbreviations, geographical or Christian names, foreign phrases or rhymes. Everything is lumped under one alphabetical listing. This has the disadvantage not only of causing extra wear and tear on the user (and on the intervening pages of the dictionary itself) but also of losing the value of the incidental learning that accompanies browsing through comparable material.

SEARCHING for abbreviations, the reader wonders why certain ones have been included and others, equally valid, omitted. What "criteria" did the editors use this time? For instance, we find ACWA (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), AEA (Actors' Equity Association), AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations), and many other labor unions; but there is no abbreviation for the American Management Association to signify this important seg-

ment of the industrial and business picture. There is an AMA—but the only organization listed is the American Medical Association. This is not consistent with the treatment given to the abbreviation ADA—for which not only the American Dental Association is listed, but also Americans for Democratic Action. Also selected for inclusion by the editors are such outfits as ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) and NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People); yet other organizations with millions of members—such as United Church Women, League of Women Voters, General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Education Association—are not represented by abbreviations.

On the subject of abbreviations, we come across an unusual method of presentation in the explanation of AD. (The numbers given to meanings no longer designate their order of preference but their alphabetical order only):

AD: 1. active duty, 2. Anno Domini . . .

Turning to the biographical entries, again, we can only wonder at the criteria of selection. We find Louis Adamic, Eleanor Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch, Robert Hutchins, Walter Reuther and Trgvy Lie. But there is no Cardinal Spellman, nor Bishop Fulton J. Sheen; no Robert A. Taft; no Harry Emerson Fosdick. Along this line, the fol-

lowing presents an interesting parallel study: *Listed*: Nehru, Jawaharlal; Laski, Harold; Mead, Margaret; Lehman, Herbert Henry; Salomon, Haym; Bunche, Ralph; Chaplin, Charles; Marshall, George C.; Hughes, Langston. *Not Listed*: Adenauer, Konrad; Hayek, Friedrich; Keller, A. G.; Byrd, Harry Flood; Rodney, Caesar; Bernadotte, Folke; Crosby, Bing; Forrestal, James V.; Flynn, John T.

SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY is alluded to only in the expression *McCarthyism* (note that just his first initial is given, although Nehru rates the full Jawaharlal):

McCarthyism (after J. McCarthy, U. S. Senator (1946-) to whom such practices have been attributed)—the use of indiscriminate, often unfounded accusations, sensationalism, inquisitorial investigative methods, etc., ostensibly in the suppression of communism.

In addition to McCarthyism, other new words added to the *New WORLD Dictionary* are: alarmist, academic freedom, acculturation, concentration camp, chauvinist racism, racist, anti-Semite, anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic. It is interesting to note that the *New WORLD Dictionary* defines anti-Semitic as prejudice against Jews specifically, whereas the same dictionary defines *Semite* as:

a member of any of the peoples whose language is Semitic, including the Hebrews, Arabs, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Babylonians, etc.

Remember that in defining Aryan, this dictionary points out that most ethnologists regard it as false "that people who spoke the same or related languages must have had a common racial origin." Such contradictions can only serve to confuse the conscientious student.

ALONG with its peculiar selection of new words, the *New WORLD Dictionary* attaches new meanings to old words—either by adding to, or by subtracting from, the established definitions:

abolition: abolishing of Negro slavery in the U. S.

ghetto: any section of a city in which many members of some national or racial group live, or to which they are restricted.

(This distorted meaning of ghetto is used by professional agitators such as the New York State Commission against Discrimination although, in reality, no racial groups in the United States live in the equivalent of a European ghetto, behind walls and subject to a curfew.)

housing: often used attributively as the *housing* problem.

restricted: 1. limited; confined. 2. limited to a certain group or groups; especially, limited to white Christians; racist euphemism, as a "*restricted* hotel."

(Note the connotation given the following words by their definitions):

patriotism: love and loyal or zeal-

ous support of one's own country, especially in all matters involving other countries; nationalism.

nationalism: b. excessive, narrow, or jingoist patriotism; chauvinism. 2. the doctrine that national interests, security, etc., are more important than international considerations; opposed to internationalism.

internationalism: 1. the principle of international cooperation for the common good . . .

In the first place, it is debatable whether internationalism is for the common good; but from the definitions given above, one could only infer that patriotism and nationalism are uncommonly bad. Compare the above definitions with the way *patriot* and *patriotism* are treated in *Webster's* (G. and C. Merriam) *New International Dictionary of the English Language*, Second Edition, 1944:

patriot—2. One who loves his country and *zealously supports its authority and interests.*

patriotism: Love of country; *devotion to the welfare of one's country*; the virtues and actions of a patriot. (Italics ours).

While publishers are free to choose what they wish to include in their publications and may object to our questioning their motives, it is certainly inexcusable to permit glaring errors in a supposedly factual text. Take for example:

Air Corps: The former name for the aviation branch of the U. S. Army.

The U. S. Air Force is currently a

separate entity of our armed forces, and has not been the "aviation branch of the U. S. Army" since shortly after World War II. Instead of "former name for the aviation branch", this statement should read more correctly as "name for the former aviation branch".

PERHAPS the most serious mistake in the entire *New WORLD Dictionary* is in the meaning given for socialism.

At a time when socialism and a free society have come to death grips, a time when it never was more important to know exactly what *Socialism* really stands for, the *New WORLD Dictionary* gives the exact opposite meaning:

socialism. . . . 3. From each according to his ability, to each according to his *work*. (Italics ours). Note the last word, "work". Quite the contrary is the meaning given in *The German Ideology* by Karl Marx, translated by Max Eastman:

From each according to his ability, to each according to his *needs*. (Italics ours).

It is the latter version which penalizes the competent by giving the incompetent what he "needs"

rather than what he works to deserve! Thus the *New WORLD Dictionary* (through an error in definition, confuses even the fundamental doctrine upon which Marxist socialism is based.

We are accustomed to the fact that textbooks throughout the United States have been tampered with, history rewritten, and encyclopedias perverted to suit the purposes of the social planners. Now it appears that the dictionary has been "captured" as well!

It is a startling development that *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary*, College Edition, has been distributed at the taxpayer's expense to U. S. Civil Service employees to replace *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (G. and C. Merriam). Copies of the latter had to be turned in (even though in excellent condition) when *Webster's New WORLD Dictionary* was substituted, thus not only eliminating comparison with the old volume, but also insuring use of the "New American Language" in future U. S. Government correspondence and literature.

The reasons behind this directive—and the person originating it—would be interesting to know, for Webster's isn't Webster's anymore.

The Kremlin leaders have one nightmare—one all-consuming fear: it is a simultaneously uprising of their 900 million slaves. If these United States would stop financing and helping the butchers in Moscow, the tortured people would "clean house." Informed people say that "900 million pray for war" as this would automatically be the long awaited signal for **simultaneous** uprising of the enslaved peoples. "These United States could also benefit from a thorough "house cleaning."

THE BOOK SHELF

THE BOOK THAT MOSCOW COULDN'T TAKE

by Richard McLaughlin

DOCTOR ZHIVAGO. By Boris Pasternak. Translated by Max Hayward and Manya Harari. Pantheon Books, New York, 559 pp. \$5.00.

THIS BOOK is not expected to appear in Russia. Its history reads like the plot of a spy thriller, for it came directly to the U.S. from the Italian publisher, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, who, before the Communists could stop him, had published the novel, being also empowered to act as Pasternak's agent throughout the world.

It is actually the second time since the start of the Russian revolution that a Russian novelist has managed to elude the Communist censors, giving to the outside world a highly critical picture of life in Soviet Russia. Vladimir Dudintsev's *Not By Bread Alone* (1957) was the first to elude the Communist bosses. But while it proved to be an eloquent indictment of life behind the Iron curtain, it had very little literary distinction. Obviously something with the same punch, but with much more artistry, was needed to satisfy discriminating tastes—and Pasternak's magnificent novel more than fulfills that need.

Although Russia's greatest living poet, Pasternak has been out of favor there for nearly a generation. Yet this

is not to be wondered at, for it was Pasternak who voiced his political indifference with his famous words: "I call out in the courtyard, What millennium are we celebrating there?" Also, his work, a combination of Symbolist musicality, colloquial interjections of Futurism and classical proportions, identifies him with the late nineteenth century Russian writers rather than with his Soviet contemporaries in the chaotic mid-twentieth.

One passage in particular caught this reviewer's eye. I was reminded instantly of a tale, "The Delicate Child," by Fedor Sologub, one of Russia's finest Symbolist prose writers from pre-Communist days. However, a rereading of that unforgettable 14-line short story proved there was a difference between the two. But it also convinced me that Pasternak has nothing whatsoever to do with the journalism that passes for fiction writing today. Profoundly religious in tone, panoramic in scope and, doubtless, semi-autobiographical in contour, Pasternak's novel is of the highest caliber. It is, as his American publisher claims, "an extraordinary literary event."

The theme is a familiar one—the struggle of the old with the new against a turbulent background of social upheaval. And Pasternak does not

spare us in his descriptions of the misery that the Russian people underwent during the first half of this century. It is a grimly instructive picture we are given throughout, with Zhivago, the doctor-poet-philosopher hero, somehow managing to find time, in the midst of chaos and human suffering, to formulate his ideas on art and the spiritual values of human existence. Sensitive, reflective, a more saintly person than we would expect to find in modern-day Russia, Zhivago believes that the essential goodness in man will triumph over the evils of totalitarianism. A man of intellectual integrity, he gives deep consideration to the relation of individual freedom to historical necessity. He comes to the

conclusion that no human being can survive in a welfare state and preserve his dignity or sense of decency.

The action of the novel takes place in Moscow, on the Galician front during the First World War, in the Urals, and in Western Siberia. With an epilogue, and flashbacks into the turbulent thirties as well, the reader is brought right up to the summer of 1945. Zhivago has already died, ignominiously, of a heart attack, in a crowded trolley car, among callous on-lookers indifferent to his distress. A daughter, child of his one great love affair, has grown up a waif, brutalized, living in ignorance and in want, a symbol of the bitter fruits of the revolution.

THE GROWING CRISIS OF THE CITIES

by Cedric A. Larson

THE EXPLODING METROPOLIS. By the Editors of *Fortune*. Illustrated. New York, Doubleday & Co., 1958. 193 pp. \$3.95.

WHAT THE EDITORS of *Fortune* call "The Exploding Metropolis" is probably the greatest social upheaval going on in the world at large today. Since the end of World War II our cities have not only burst at the seams, but there has been a headlong flight to the suburbs that is unparalleled in the history of any nation. It is changing the rustic landscape of New Jersey, the wooded hills of Connecticut, the rolling farmlands of northern Illinois,

and citrus groves of California into one vast suburban development.

This book deals frankly and somewhat iconoclastically with one of the most fundamental problems which tremendously affects every American: the incredible and chaotic growth of our great metropolitan centers and their mushrooming suburbs. It paints a picture with a great deal of candor and makes plain that what is going on is not a mere metamorphosis in the ranks of the monied class or upper middle class. Instead what has occurred is a far-reaching revolution that has struck into every social level of the population.

Most Americans may not be aware of the silent and deep-seated transformation that is going on right under our noses. Years ago, there were more renters than owners. But by 1945 more Americans were home owners than renters, and in each succeeding year, since almost a million families have been joining the ranks of the home owners. Owning a home is no longer a luxury, it is a social necessity. Between 1950 and 1955 the population of the country's metropolitan areas swelled by 12 million, jumping from 84,500,000 to 96,100,000. But nearly all of this growth was in the suburbs—within the city limits, however, the increase was only 2,400,000 (from 49,500,000 to 51,900,000). Some cities actually showed a population decline.

All this is a process that is loosely called "urbanization"—a term that this book points out as misleading, and which really should be "sub-urbanization." In this centrifugal movement the city has been losing much of its traditional strength while suburban neighborhoods are growing increasingly in stature in almost every field. On the fringes of the city, people no longer gravitate toward the center, but outward toward the new regional shopping centers with spacious parking facilities, many of which cost anywhere from \$25 million to \$50 million apiece. Perhaps Los Angeles—which has sometimes been called "100 suburbs in search of a city"—is the ideal exemplification of this trend, where there is hardly any central city at all.

Conclude the Editors of *Fortune*: "Clearly, the norm of American aspiration is now in suburbia. The happy family of TV commercials, of magazine covers and ads, lives in suburbia;

wherever there is an identifiable background, it is the land of blue jeans and shopping centers, of bright new schools, of barbecue-pit participation, garden clubs, PTA, do-it-yourself, and green lawns. Here is the place to enjoy the new leisure, and as more people make more money and spend less time making it, the middle-class identification with suburbia will be made more compelling yet. The momentum would seem irresistible. It is not merely that hundreds of thousands have been moving to suburbia, here they are breeding a whole generation that will never have known the city at all."

The big contribution of the *Fortune* study is that it makes clear the dimensions of the problem. Their description of the vast changes that have taken place is excellent. Their recommendations on how to cope with it are less sure. They call for the creation of great civic plazas in downtown regions, such as that proposed in the Gruen plan for Fort Worth, and recommended for midtown Manhattan by Lewis Mumford. Philadelphia at present is undertaking a unique and far-reaching downtown shopping center and a huge historic plaza development that might serve as a model all over the country. They advocate the systematic creation of large wooded park and recreation sites in the country as the suburbs keep on reaching out. They ask for a cautious revamping of all the public transportation systems on which commuters depend. They ask for an expansion of the anti-slum effort of the federal government, feeling that this is the only method of adequately financing such herculean redevelopments.

SOME UNFORGETTABLE AMERICANS

by Rodney Gilbert

THE FAMOUS FIVE. By Holmes Alexander. The Bookmailer, New York. 208 pp. \$3.50.

A FEW YEARS AGO the U.S. Senate became aware that there were five blank spaces in the array of portraits in its reception room. So it was duly resolved that a committee should be appointed, with Senator John F. Kennedy as chairman, to select from among all those no longer living who had served as members of the Senate, the five worthiest to have their portraits on the walls of the reception room. The committee consulted a great variety of historians and other authorities, as well as present members of the Senate, and came up in May, 1957, with its unanimous choice of the following five, duly deceased but very well remembered, former members of the Senate: Henry Clay, 1777-1852; Daniel Webster, 1782-1852; John Caldwell Calhoun, 1782-1850; Robert M. La Follette, 1855-1925; and Robert Alphonso Taft, 1889-1953.

Now Holmes Alexander, an active newspaperman and syndicated columnist, with a more scholarly background than the average in his profession, has brought together in a book five biographical sketches of these former Senators whom the Kennedy committee has found worthy of that degree of immortality that their portraits in the Senate reception room can give them. These five sketches are de-

lightfully well written and, as character appraisals, are as shrewd, revealing and yet unbiased as anyone could achieve—particularly of senators so contemporary as La Follette and Taft. Not one of these sketches can be described as debunking; not one is a eulogy; not one is a whitewash.

Each of these five men, who achieved "greatness" in his own way and made a deep dent in this country's destiny for good or ill had one great urge. Each wanted to be President of the United States; and each made one unsuccessful try after another for nomination or election. Alexander feels that it was fortunate for all, and is fortunate for their reputations today, that no one of them ever got to the White House. His theory is that the gifts and qualities which make a man a great and powerful parliamentarian are not those needed by a competent executive. If Mr. Alexander's book wins the readership that it deserves, there are several excellent parliamentarians on Capitol Hill right now, who will wish that the author of this book had kept his peace.

Among the ancients, Henry Clay is most sympathetically sketched. That is not hard to understand for Alexander went deep into contemporary appraisals of the gay and sprightly Kentuckian who had numerous political enemies but almost no personal enemies. The charm he exercised over huge public audiences, over the Sen-

ate as a body and over men and women in social gatherings, was recognized in his day. In no situation was Clay anything but kind and considerate.

To this reviewer, the most interesting sketch of the lot was that of La Follette, because Alexander's personal leanings are reputed to be well towards the right, while "Fighting

Bob" La Follette's whole stock in trade was a savagely-declared radicalism. Alexander's success in doing a completely fair, and even sympathetic, character portrait of La Follette, seems to this reviewer to distinguish the whole book as a work of exceptional objectivity. But, apart from that, it is decidedly good reading.

EX-COMMUNIST WANTS TO PLAY SAFE

by Harold Lord Varney

THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN COMMUNIST. By John Gates. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. 222 pp. \$3.95.

JOHN GATES has now entered that ignoble company of hardened, life-long American Communists who have repudiated the party but who refuse to become anti-Communists. His best known predecessors in that Facing-both-ways group are Earl Browder, Joseph Starobin and Howard Fast.

Obviously, a new ex-Communist pattern is forming; such worthies, without burning their Moscow bridges behind them, can circulate importantly and profitably in "Liberal" political and literary circles. The price of admittance is to denounce the American Communists, but never Moscow. Some of these new escapists from the 13th Street party are able to write money-making books which are snatched up eagerly by respectable publishers.

Gates has signalized his new orientation by writing a book about himself, "American Communist." To those who follow the tortuous doc-

trinal squabbles among American Communists his book will have a passing news interest. Gates is a Jay Lovestone who came out of the trance 30 years later. But there is a sharp difference. Lovestone, when he finally woke up, dedicated himself to useful and highly intelligent work against Communism, while Gates intends to retain vestigial links with his old Kremlin friends. Obviously, he imagines that he can find a brighter future career among the "Liberals" than among the Right Wingers. Perhaps, in the light of the unhappy experience such all-the-way ex-Communists as Whittaker Chambers, Ben Gitlow and Louis F. Budenz his choice may prove to have been an expedient one.

Gates writes interestingly—sometimes movingly—which is not surprising for an ex-*Daily Worker* editor. One point which he highlights is the baleful influence which has been exerted upon the American Communist Party for years by William Z. Foster. In his anti-Foster diatribes, he includes Ben J. Davis, the former Communist Councilman from Harlem. Foster

comes out of Gates' book as a very shabby figure, whose ambitions and intrigues have torn the American Communists into vindictive factions. The present reviewer knew Foster many years ago. He was a petty, vengeful man then, and apparently he has not changed his spots since. Gates makes it clear that no man with even a shred of independence of thought can now breathe in the Foster-fogged party atmosphere.

Anti-Communists, who want to understand the mentality of their opponents, will profit from a reading of

Gates' confessions. That such a man, after 27 years of intellectual rubber-stamping in the Communist Party, should finally break away is a hint of what is likely to happen when the Iron Curtain begins to crack. The Communist parties everywhere are filled with captive members like Gates who know that they have enough ability to make careers for themselves outside the movement. When such men lose their faith in the future of Communism, their exodus will be like a New York noon-hour rush. In this sense, John Gates is a symbol.

With Foundation

Foundation executives often pay lip service to nonconformism, and pride themselves on their contribution to "new" and "unorthodox" ideas. But the cooperation among the managers within the foundation complex does not favor the nonconformist. On the contrary, it has produced an excess of mediocre, routine work. Nor is much of what these managers point to as "new" and "unorthodox" really so. Most of it may have been "new" or "unorthodox" 20 or 30 years ago. These amazingly like-minded men have contributed substantially to converting into current orthodoxy what were revolutionary ideas during the twenties. They have supported for so long what they euphemistically call the "New Deal" (but what is really a modified form of socialism) that they are no longer capable of recognizing that other concepts of value may be held *bona fide* by thinkers and scholars.—René A. Wormser, *Foundations: Their Power and Influence*, p. 81.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women

In the August, 1958, issue (page 35) AMERICAN MERCURY cited instances in which Leftists have used the name of the Business and Professional Woman's Club in connection with their propaganda activities.

In making this statement, the MERCURY did not intend to imply that there was any sympathy for Communism among the officers and personnel of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. The federation's strong anti-Communist stand is well known.

THE COLLEGE FORUM

Colleges Wanted

Sir: I enjoy your MERCURY Magazine so much. This country needs patriotism more than anything and patriotic leaders like yourself.

We have three boys. One will be ready for college in another year. We would like to hear from you as to colleges you recommend. We are especially interested in those free from collectivism and free from courses slanted toward internationalism and world government . . . if there are any left.

I would also like your recommendations on prep schools.

MRS. K. S.
Erie, Pennsylvania

Editor's Note: Letters to Mrs. K. S. recommending schools may be sent in care of AMERICAN MERCURY and will be forwarded to her.

Ism-Schism

Sir: Most history textbooks don't place enough emphasis upon the fundamental principle which finally drove the American colonists to take up arms against their government. What was this principle? It was the fundamental principle of individual freedom.

But man's urge to resist oppression didn't end with the American Revolution. Shortly after we won our independence, the French overthrew their king and Simon Bolivar liber-

ated his people from Spanish tyranny. And in this century the medieval monarchies of Europe were replaced by republican governments. But it has not stopped yet. Peoples in Asia and Africa are just beginning to assert their natural right to free choice. We can conclude that the American of 1776 launched a world revolution aimed at wresting the people's rights from infringement by oppressive government.

Americans soon forgot they were leading a world revolution—their hands and minds were occupied with the development of their continent. This revolution was not organized in the sense that international communism is organized. That revolutionary principle of individual freedom—the inalienable right to self control—met with counter-reactions as it spread to other nations. People just couldn't believe they could get along without a monstrous centralized bureaucracy telling them what to do.

Communism, socialism, fascism, nazism, welfare statism, New Deal-Fair Dealism, Modern Republicanism, and the planned economy are all organized counter-reactions to the principle which guided our forefathers in the founding of this great nation—individual freedom.

JOHN A. GUSTAFSON
San Jose State College
San Jose, California

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: "A sinister force has been undermining these United States since WW II. There is some hidden force or some hidden power or something that is influencing our people. They do not act like Americans, Americans are supposed to have "guts"—our policy has become wishy-washy and appeasing. I tell you, these United States had better wake up and our press had better *wake up to those people who smear people* that are trying to uncover and get rid of the thieves, murderers and liars. If I had the power to do it, I would sever relations with Red Russia and every Communist satellite and I'd kick them out of the U.S."

LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER
Winter Park, Florida

Sir: Once again Eleanor Roosevelt has been to Russia and is back with lavish praise for the Kremlin murderers.

PAUL J. HINES
Lexington, Kentucky

Sir: I always am looking for the next issue of the MERCURY, which I thoroughly read and then pass on to some neighbor, trusting that he might get the urge to subscribe for it himself. It is hard to say which is the best, as they all seem to have something of maximum importance each time. In the October issue there is an article "The United Nations World Organization for Piece by Piece Dictatorship" which should be read by everyone. This country is in a bad position—the people don't realize how

we have been betrayed by our politicians, and how we have virtually lost our government to the manipulations of the UN. There is more interest in frivolous matters than in security.

D. D. GIBSON
Dade City, Florida

Sir: The AMERICAN MERCURY stands like a beacon for patriots in these troubled times. As long as your magazine continues to be published, we know there is hope.

BRUCE MARSHALL
New York 27, N. Y.

Sir: You will be happy to know that many, many of our readers seeing the recommendation I have carried in our magazine have ordered your magazine, and are reading it with great profit and pleasure, and have thanked me for calling their attention to your publication. I deserve no credit, as I am doing my patriotic duty and I am only too happy to help in this manner.

I always enjoy and appreciate each issue feeling that you do a better job every time a new issue comes out. My prayers are for you, and my great admiration for you knows no bounds, seeing how God is using you to bless this nation and mankind.

REV. J. A. LOVELL
Kingdom Digest
Dallas, Texas

Sir: The Ford Foundation's now rather notorious "Fund for the Republic" has just made another one of

its startling "discoveries," this time that "morons" can carry on the work of highly educated people in some instances.

The Fund for the Republic has been under public fire for some time because of the nature of most of its research activities and anti-patriotic proposals. Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, the Fund president, made his new discovery public on the final series of telecasts on the Mike Wallace Show known as "Survival and Freedom," a program also financed by the Fund.

In his interview Dr. Hutchins said the Fund is now going to spend \$4 million of its money awarded to it by the Ford Foundation, to lead [brainwash] America into understanding the "difference between fact and illusion," and to help them to recognize a "slogan from a principle."

WALTER STEELE
Washington, D. C.

Sir: We wish to congratulate you and the AMERICAN MERCURY for having the foresight and courage to publish the article on "Poisonous Dough For Your Bread Money," by Warren E. Siegmund, November, 1958.

The facts stated in the article are true and we sometimes wonder why the general public does not rise up in protest and bring about better conditions in the baking industry.

We are of the opinion that there are men and women, who, with the proper stimulus and support could right this condition.

May success follow your effort to create a better understanding of existing conditions.

FRANK C. MURRAY
Los Angeles, California

Sir: Of one thing I am sure: the Forces of Light have begun to cleanse America. I don't care what you call the Force of Light. To me it is God in action working through the Man Who came 2,000 years ago to carry out the Father's will. America is the promised land. Those who expect to see Modern Israel rise in the Holy Land are due for a big disappointment. There will be wholesale destruction as these people "who call themselves Jews but are not" to use Christ's words, "are of the Synagogue of Satan" will reap what they *have sown*.

REV. WILLIAM KULLGREN, Editor
Beacon Light Herald, California

Sir: It should be clear to anyone that when the Alien International Bankers got laws passed which gave them control of our supply of money, our whole politico-economic system swiftly came under their control—for the Power of Money is King of Powers. It commands horsepower, manpower, mechanical power, the power of the press, the power of the state, and last, but by no means least, the power of the church—the church which should be in reality the collective conscience of the human race.

We, the Christian people of America, lost control of our government and our nation when we foolishly allowed alien bankers to lay their paralyzing hands upon our supply of Medium of Exchange—Money and Credit—the *life blood of this nation*.

We will continue to have bigger and better wars, depressions, and taxes unless we break the Money Monopoly.

C. B. SMITH
Chicago, Illinois

Sir: Have been going over the current MERCURY today and it is great. It should have the biggest circulation in America, based on quality.

MERRILL SICKLES
Takoma Park, D. C.

Sir: Your very excellent magazine should provide a comic section for such specimens as occasionally appear in your "Forum." By printing them, however, you do give us first hand "close-ups" of certain forms of "wild-life" on the loose.

A case in point is one Thos. W. Henderson of Savage, Minn. who, in your November issue gloats over misfortunes of (Jonathan?) Yankus, a fellow American, who has come to grief by attending to his own business.

Instead of perceiving in the tyranny which threatens Yankus, as a hazard to which even he may become a victim, this strange character launches a diatribe in which he fantastically claims that the yearnings of Mr. Yankus to be let alone in his honest quest to make his own living in un-American. It seems as tho the brainwashing this poor soul received washed away the brain.

J. T. HUGHES
Yantley, Ala.

Sir: A copy of the July, 1957 MERCURY magazine just reached my hands by accident. I read it from cover to cover and am so glad to find there is a magazine of this caliber being published. I'm losing no time in sending in my subscription. May God bless you in your courageous work.

MRS. BERNICE INGRAHAM
Oakland, California

Sir: The largest newsdealer in Houston buries the AMERICAN MERCURY on a low shelf in back of his shop among such publications as *Sexology*, *Women's Love*, *Love Without Fear*, etc.

One day recently I inquired of a lady employee: "Why not display AMERICAN MERCURY at the front with *Reader's Digest*, *Coronet*, *Pageant*?" Her answer was: "We have a deal with—."

At another shop I took it on myself to transfer copies of the MERCURY from the rear to a front shelf, explaining to the lady in charge at the time they should be thus displayed. They remained here for a time, but since have again been relegated to the back.

The newsdealers themselves are not to blame. All of them are interested only in their livelihood and that is under control of the distributing agencies, which may be either themselves on the pro-communist side, or are controlled by pro-communist elements. The newsdealer himself does not place the magazine on his own shelves. It is the distributor's delivery man who handles their placement.

To some extent this conspiracy can be successfully attacked. When possible, I will not patronize, for any kind of merchandise, anyone who refuses to handle AMERICAN MERCURY, or handling it, fails to display it properly. That applies not only to newsdealers, but to department stores, chain drug stores and food stores, wherever magazines are sold.

If enough of us take such action, I believe it could bring us some good results.

GEORGE C. SCHNITZER
Houston 1, Texas

If the Independent Oil Producers were really "independent," they would never sit back and permit eleven Oil Giants to flood our country with foreign oil.

Believe it or not, thirty days a month eleven Oil Giants import unlimited quantities of foreign oil. (They import over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total.) Meanwhile, the 7,200 important *domestic tax-paying producers* are allowed to produce a small quantity of oil *only eight days a month*.

Is the plan to break the "independents" who discover most of our oil?

Will the Oil Giants use the hundreds of millions of dollars they recently gathered in to acquire the distress properties thereby created?

Congress must assert its Constitutional rights and fix import quotas. The depletion allowance was granted by Congress to encourage *domestic* production. Congress should cancel it on all foreign drilling.

The military and civilian safety of these United States requires strong domestic independent oil producers!



COLUMBIA PRODUCING CORPORATION
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